FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

*Soviet Union*

Vol III No 049

13 March 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Tower Resignation From Geneva Delegation Noted AA 1
U.S. Continues Opposing Arms Control Measures AA 1
[M. Ponomarev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Mar]
Six Nations Call for Total Nuclear Test Ban AA 4
Coincides With USSR Stance AA 4
[Pravdin, Surguchev]
U.S. Rejects Appeal AA 5
[Shvets]
U.S. Public Supports Ban AA 6
[Gan in PRAVDA 12 Mar]
SDI Chief Says Real Weapons Soon To Be Produced AA 6
[Koryavin in IZVESTIYA 8 Mar]
Scientist Continues Assessment of SDI Weaknesses AA 7

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

CPSU Security Policy Combats 'Nuclear Madness' CC 1
[Yeshchenko in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Mar]
UN Rights Panel Adopts Resolution on Mercenaries CC 4
[Shishlo]
Mongolia's Batmonh, Ethiopia's Mengistu Interview CC 5

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Afanasyev Doubts Gorbachev Will Visit U.S. in June [KYODO] A 1
Further Criticism of U.S. Decision on UN A 2
Weinberger Remarks Assailed [Kornilov] A 2
Action 'Outrageous, Unlawful' A 3
Moves Against UN To Continue A 4
Borovik Views Reagan Speech, UN Decision A 4
Further Reaction to U.S. Anti-Nicaraguan Efforts A 5
Kobysh Commentary A 5
Turner Admits CIA Operations A 6
Korionov Decries Bush's 'Cold War' Remarks A 6
[PRAVDA 12 Mar]
Reagan Speech 'Counterstrike' to Soviet Proposals A 7
[Knyazkov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 11 Mar]
Article Considers U.S. Posture Toward Socialism A 8
[Leontyev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 12 Mar]
Professed Role of U.S. Peace Institute Disputed A 10
[Soldatov in IZVESTIYA 12 Mar]
U.S. Request for 20-Year Okinawa Extension Noted A 11
[Fesunenko]
Weinberger Asks Japan To Join SDI Program A 11
[Seyful-Mulyukov]

CHINA

Arkhipov Said Second Choice for PRC Visit [AFP] B 1
PRC Sentences Airliner Hijacker to 8 Years B 1
Moscow Soiree Fetes CPC Figure's Birthday B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Bilateral Trade Talks With Japan Open in Moscow C 1
Aristov Receives Teshima C 1
Kansai-Soviet Trade Federation Inaugurated C 1
[Vdovin, Logachev in PRAVDA 12 Mar]
Further on Kang Song-san Delegation Acitivites C 2
TASS Reports Further on Castro's Visit to DPRK C 3
Mongolia's Batmonh Thanks Gorbachev, Gromyko C 4

SOUTH ASIA

Demichev Delegation Attends Indian CP Congress D 1
Departure From Moscow D 1
Stopover in Tashkent D 1
Arrives in India D 1
Opening Activities D 1
CPSU Sends Greetings D 2
[PRAVDA 12 Mar]
U.S., UK 'Misinformation' About DRA Cited D 3
[Krivopalov in IZVESTIYA 12 Mar]
Karmal Interviewed on Impact of CPSU Congress D 4
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 9 Mar]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Article Views Background to Philippines Events E 1
[Salganik in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 5 Mar]
U.S. To Revive Thai Bases as Regional Option E 2
[Vinogradov in IZVESTIYA 12 Mar]

EASTERN EUROPE

Shevardnadze To Visit Poland in March F 1
SED Politburo Praises CPSU Congress, Gorbachev F 1
GDR Army Jubilee Celebrated in Moscow F 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Mar]

WESTERN EUROPE

Report on Results of Spain's NATO Referendum G 1
USSR Ready To 'Compromise' on Baltic Demarcation G 1
[IZVESTIYA 12 Mar]
Carlsson Elected New Swedish Prime Minister [Vukolov] G 1
Ryzhkov To Lead USSR Delegation to Palme Funeral G 2
Joint Finnish Talks on Oil, Trade Held in Moscow G 2
[Helsinki]
Talks End [Helsinki] G 2
Soviet-Finnish Seminar Delegations Reject Arms Race G 3
[IZVESTIYA 12 Mar]

Anti-War Leaders Sue Netherlands on Missile Plans [Aksyonov] G 3
UK Defense Ministry Questions U.S. 'Consultants' [Sayenko] G 4
Thatcher Meeting With Afghan Rebel Criticized [Yevstigneyev] G 4
Italian Delegation's SDI Talks in U.S. Noted [Legantsov] G 5
Bulgarian Official Links CIA to Papal Trial Lies G 5
NOVOYE VREMYA on 'Propaganda' of Antonov Trial [Kovalev] G 6
Gorbachev Receives PASOK Leader, Papandreou Message G 6
Athens Sentences Former U.S. Commander in Absentia [Tkachuk] G 7
TASS Praises Soviet-French Space Cooperation G 7

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S. Begins 'Provocative' Exercises off Libya H 1
[PRAVDA 12 Mar]
Libyan Trade Fair Chief Welcomes Soviet 'Support' H 1
[IZVESTIYA 12 Mar]
Gulf Countries Call for End to Iran-Iraq War H 1
[IZVESTIYA 12 Mar]
Aliyev Meets With Syrian Party Officials H 2
[PRAVDA 8 Mar]
Kuwaiti Ties Said 'Cooperation Between Equals' H 2
Palestine Official Supports USSR Mideast Proposals H 4
Lebanon's Jumblatt on Middle East Issues H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S., French Involvement in Chad Reported J 1
[KRASISNAYA ZVEZDA 12 Mar]
Articles Derides 'De Jure' Ending of RSA Emergency J 1
[Demidov in PRAVDA 9 Mar]
Commentary Discusses Solution of Namibia Issue J 2
[Stipanov]
Soviet Women, Winnie Mandela Exchange Greetings J 3
Economic Aid Contracts Signed With Several States J 3
Angolan Trade Union Leader Lauds Soviet Aid [TRUD 11 Mar] J 4
Angola Charges U.S. Intrusion in Domestic Affairs J 5
CPSU Sends Condolences on Death of ANC's Mabhida J 5
[PRAVDA 12 Mar]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Gorbachev, Castro Hold 'Cordial' Talks K 1
Reportage on Supreme Soviet Delegations' Visit K 1
Departs Moscow [IZVESTIYA 12 Mar] K 1
Meetings in Peru K 1
Gorbachev Sends Message to Argentine Envoy K 1
Colombian President Against U.S. Aid to Contras K 2
Nicaragua's Ortega on U.S. 'Immoral' Propaganda K 2
Borge on U.S.'Aggressive Actions' in Nicaragua K 2
De la Madrid on Increased U.S. Pressure in Mexico K 2
El Salvador's Handal on U.S. Interference K 3
UN Envoy Assails Chilean Human Rights Violations K 3
Communist Journal Views Chile's Military Spending K 4

TOWER RESIGNATION FROM GENEVA DELEGATION NOTED

LD121551 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1049 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, 12 Mar (TASS) -- John Tower, member of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva and head of the group on strategic weapons, has resigned. The White House has announced that President Reagan will accept Tower's resignation, and that it had not been caused by "political disagreements."

According to the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, Tower, a well-know "hawk" and former senator, had been aiming to become U.S. Secretary of Defense. He regarded his post in Geneva as a "launching pad" on his way to the Pentagon. Underlying Tower's decision, the newspaper notes, "is a realization of the fact that Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has no intention of leaving his post." Ronald Lehman, special assistant to the president for national security, is supposed to succeed him. He, the newspaper writes, referring to opinion in Washington official circles, will secure the succession in this post.

U.S. CONTINUES OPPOSING ARMS CONTROL MEASURES

PM121015 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Mar 86 Single Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "At a Historic Turning Point"]

[Text] We live in a troubled and contradictory world. It is characterized on the one hand by the increasing interdependence of countries and peoples, and on the other by confrontation among different social forces and by conflicts of very great intensity. A sober and profound assessment of the situation that has arisen in the international arena leads to the unambiguous conclusion that mankind is at a turning point in its history.

This conclusion was drawn at the 27th CPSU Congress -- in the party Central Committee's Political Report to the congress and in the documents adopted by the Soviet Communists' top party forum. This conclusion is based on a creative Marxist-Leninist analysis and on a reiterpretation of all factors of modern world development. The congress gave exhaustive replies to the most burning questions of our time. The congress emphasized very strongly that the complexity and acuteness of the historical moment render still more urgent the task of outlawing nuclear weapons, totally eliminating them and other weapons of mass destruction, and improving international relations. At the same time, reducing the time taken to seek political accords and going over as quickly as possible to constructive actions is a pressing condition for success in solving urgent questions of international life.

Moscow points the way to improve international relations and to eliminate the terrible danger hanging over mankind. The world public and the governments of many countries have perceived the concept of mutual and universal security and a nuclear-free world, advanced by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary in his 15 January statement, as an event of truly epoch-making significance. All the world's peoples equally desire and cherish the goals set in the statement. The world held its breath as it read and heard the Soviet Union's historically significant proposals for the total elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of this century and the prevention of militarization of space, and their further development and concretization at the 27th CPSU Congress.

But what of the U.S. Administration? How has official Washington reacted to the large-scale Soviet peace initiatives?

Before answering these questions of vital significance to all mankind, it would not be out of place to cite the words of U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz: "Our countries proceed from irreconcilably different views of the world." There is no getting away from the fact that this is so. The world of capital and, above all, the right wing of the U. S. monopoly bourgeoisie have not abandoned the ideology and policy of hegemonism. They continue to entertain illusory hopes of social revenge and of strong-arm superiority. The U.S. ruling circles still regard fueling international tension as a way of justifying increased military appropriations, global pretensions, and interference in other countries' affairs. In short, because of its social nature, imperialism constantly generates an aggressive, adventurist policy.

Proceeding from their aggressive policy, in recent years imperialist states have stepped up militarist preparations still further. The tone is set in this matter by the United States, which has become the citadel of international reaction and militarism. It is intensively deploying ground-, air-, and sea-based strategic offensive forces and developing weapons based on new physical principles. The number of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe is increasing. The United States is reorganizing its Armed Forces with a view to considerably increasing their combat potential. Parts of the world thousands of miles distant from the United States are declared zones of its "national interests." Washington's plans to implement the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," which provides for the deployment of strike weapons in space, represent a special danger. On the other side of the ocean supremacy in space is regarded as a means that can ensure supremacy on earth. Thus, the U.S. "star wars" program is a program for the peoples' renewed enslavement and subjection to imperialist diktat.

The chief purpose of Washington's actions in implementing SDI and further escalating the nuclear arms race is to achieve decisive military superiority over the USSR and to be able to threaten it with a nuclear first strike. All this is leading to the creation of a real threat of war being unleashed against the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

The U.S. President's reply to the 15 January Soviet statement should also be viewed in the light of these facts. R. Reagan's reply voices agreement in general, as it were, with particular Soviet theses or intentions with regard to questions of disarmament and security. But the President's positive statements with regard to the Soviet initiatives really drown in various kinds of provisos, "linkages," and "conditions," which in fact block the solution of fundamental questions of disarmament. The reduction of strategic nuclear arsenals is made conditional on the USSR's consent to the "star wars" program and reductions -- unilateral reductions, moreover -- in Soviet conventional weapons. And problems of regional conflicts and also of bilateral relations are tied to this. The elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe is blocked by references to the stance of Britain and France and by demands for Soviet defenses in the east of the country to be weakened while U.S. military strength in that region is maintained. The refusal to end nuclear tests is justified by arguments to the effect that nuclear weapons serve as a "deterrent" factor. In short, the White House chief's reply shows no sign of any serious readiness to really begin solving cardinal problems in removing the nuclear threat.

What is more, in recent days, when world attention has been riveted on the work of the 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow, speeches by President Reagan and other Washington administration representatives have once again openly and cynically voiced the intention to continue the former militarist course. Appearing on national television recently, the White House head praised to the skies the results of the administration's implementation of the long-term program to "modernize America's military strength,"

He particularly credited himself with creating a new generation of nuclear missile arms: MX ICBM's, the Trident nuclear first-strike submarine missile system, the B-1B and Stealth strategic bombers, and so forth. At the same time, the President tried to portray the matter as though the unrestrained buildup of U.S. military might were necessary for... the success of the talks with the Soviet Union. "Strength," he declared, "is the most convincing argument we have with which to persuade opponents to negotiate seriously."

In his television address the President tried his best to publicize his "new" proposal for medium-range missiles in Europe, which is nothing but a rehash of the notorious "zero option." He once again campaigned for the militarization of space and essentially made acceptance of the "star wars" program a condition for solving the question of reducing strategic arms. At the same time, he made it clear that Washington has not the slightest intention of confining itself to so-called research in the SDI sphere; it is already planning to create [sozdaniye] real space weapons systems without delay.

The U.S. President's radio address, which followed his television address, was also couched in the same spirit. It, too, pursued the aim of preventing a reduction in military spending, which would threaten the profits of the military-industrial complex. Declaring that the United States has made great strides in creating the sound foundations of a powerful and realiable military machine, the President asserted that this work has not yet been completed. "We cannot afford," he said, "to let what we have achieved over the past 5 years to be undermined by incautious budget cuts."

The White House is stubbornly trying to ensure that the military budget for the next fiscal year exceeds this year's budget by almost 12 percent. It is a question of allocating $311.6 billion to the Pentagon. It is planned to increase appropriations for the "star wars" program by 75 percent at once and to raise them to almost $5 billion. Even many congressmen have been shocked by the U.S. militarist circles' excessive appetites. Thus, Senator J. Abdnor declared: "The White House budget planners have lost all sense of reality by proposing huge increases in military spending."

However, this is not the only area in which the Washington administration lacks a sense of reality. With both his speeches the head of the White House tried to justify, imposing on the country a new round of the arms race and continuing the unconstructive and futile strong-arm approach to relations with the Soviet Union. The essence and purport of the course proposed by Washington is to achieve decisive military superiority over the USSR and to be able to threaten to inflict a nuclear first strike.

Top Pentagon officials at once came out in support of the stand taken by the President. Pentagon chief C. Weinberger, for example, publicly claims that "the world has become a safer place" as a result of the implementation of the program for "rearming America" and constantly increasing military spending. Admiral W. Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, categorically declared that the United States should not stop nuclear tests on 31 March 1986, that is, the date to which the USSR has extended its unilaterally adopted moratorium on all nuclear explosions. Crowe was not ashamed to admit openly that the United States needs to carry out nuclear explosions on a permanent basis to ensure the "reliability and stability" of U.S. arms.

This, up to now, is Washington's reply to the Soviet peace initiatives. However, the powers that be across the ocean ought to fully comprehend the conclusion drawn in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress: "The military strength, in which the United States puts its trust in order to preserve the status quo, protect the interests of monopolies and the military-industrial complex, and prevent further progressive transformations in liberated countries, can only complicate the situation and give rise to new conflicts."

The policy of total opposition and confrontation, which the U.S. Administration is still trying to pursue, has no future. Soviet policy, which enjoys the ever-increasing support of the world's peoples, organically combines the indefatigable struggle for peace with readiness to deal a firm rebuff to any aggression. In the military sphere the USSR intends to continue to act in such a way that no one need have any grounds for fears, even imagined fears, for his safety. But the Soviet Union and its allies equally want to be rid of a sense of impending threat. As was declared from the high rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union does not lay claim to greater security. It will not agree to less security. Ever!

SIX NATIONS CALL FOR TOTAL NUCLEAR TEST BAN

Coincides With USSR Stance

LD112159 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1724 GMT 11 Mar 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Sergey Pravdin]

[Text] News agencies are summarizing a new statement by the leaders of six countries--Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden -- which includes an appeal to the United States and the USSR to carry out no nuclear tests before the next Soviet-American summit meeting, planned for this year. As REUTER news agency notes, the text of the statement by the authors of the well-known Delhi Declaration was agreed and adopted during the life of the late Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, who was villainously murdered at the end of last month. To comment on this act by eminent statesmen and politicians of six states of Europe, Latin America, Asia, and Africa, I shall ask my colleague, Igor Surguchev:

Their appeal is addressed to both Moscow and Washington, but in essence it is an urgent appeal to the U.S. Administration to join, before it is too late, the unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which runs out in 20 days. The world clearly understands the exceptional importance and value of our country's initiative in introducing the moratorium, which opens up realistic prospects for progress toward curbing the nuclear arms race and ultimately ridding mankind of the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe. It is for just this reason that public and political circles of various countries are demanding ever more insistently that the White House should not miss a favorable moment, but should follow the Soviet Union's example.

And now, once again, six states on four continents are raising their voices on behalf of hundreds of millions of people in support of the idea of stopping nuclear tests. There is no doubt that their present concrete proposal is constructive in character and can be put into practice if the United States agrees to halt nuclear explosions. So it is not the USSR that is holding things up.

However, as Soviet leaders have often stressed, our country cannot go on forever extending its unilateral moratorium. The Reagan administration must at last understand that the question of halting nuclear tests affects not only the United States and the Soviet Union; it concerns the vital interests of all peoples, of all mankind.

And the authors of the Delhi Declaration, in their appeal, are once again reminding the White House of this.

In conclusion, I would like to note that the realization of the proposal put forward by them would agree entirely both with the Soviet-American accords in Geneva and with our country's approach to the holding of the next meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the United States. This approach is that the meeting must be marked by real, tangible results in the field of curbing the arms race and disarmament. A bilateral moratorium on nuclear tests would in itself be a significant achievement and a good prerequisite for the conclusion of an international agreement on the total prohibition of such tests.

U.S. Rejects Appeal

LD121134 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Shvets reports:

The U.S. Administration has again turned down the possibility of a moratorium on nuclear testing and reiterated its intention to continue nuclear explosions for military purposes. Asked by TASS to comment on the proposal of six nonaligned countries to this effect, a spokesman for the Department of State said that the U.S. position of principle on nuclear testing remained unchanged and that nuclear weapons would remain the key element of the policy of "deterrence" in the foreseeable future. Nuclear testing will therefore continue to be essential, he said.

The leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania sent letters to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, suggesting that the USSR and the USA refrain from nuclear tests till the next Soviet-American summit and offered assistance in organizing reliable verification of compliance with such a moratorium. The reply of the U.S. Administration, which flatly rejected that major international initiative without going to the trouble of seriously examining it, shows that Washington is opposed in principle to the elimination of nuclear weapons. The U.S. stand also illustrates the hyprocrisy of the White House, which calls for ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear war while carrying on strenuous preparations for such a war.

To justify its destructive course, the administration has been holding forth at length on the need for effective verification of compliance with a moratorium so that it would be possible to introduce it. Saying that verification was unreliable, the USA refused to follow the example of the Soviet Union, which introduced a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union has stated on more than one occasion that it is prepared to work out dependable verification measures if an agreement on the moratorium is achieved. To contribute towards accord between the USSR and the USA in that area, the leaders of the six nonaligned countries offered in their letters their assistance in organizing dependable verification that would guarantee strict compliance with a moratorium on nuclear testing.

Such control would also include on-site inspections, held by the USA to be the main problem in the matter of arms control. The categorical rejection of that initiative in addition to others testifies to the outright hypocrisy of the White House.

The cause of this obstructionist line is clear: The USA views nuclear testing as an essential basic element of the modernization of its strategic forces, of the development of new weapons of mass destruction and the establishment of a partially space-based ABM system under its "star wars" program.

U.S. Public Supports Ban

PM121231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent V. Gan: "For an End to Nuclear Explosions; American Public Demands"]

[Text] Washington, 11 Mar -- A group of U.S. legislators has held a press conference on Capitol Hill in support of the appeal to the USSR and the United States to refrain from nuclear tests issued by the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania. In this statements, Senators Harkin and Simon and Representatives Bedell, Downey, and Leach pointed out that a mutual nuclear moratorium would be an important step in strengthening confidence between the two countries and would contribute to talks on concluding a treaty on the complete and comprehensive prohibition of nuclear explosions.

In Senator Harkin's opinion, the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva last November provided hope for peace by stating that nuclear war must never be unleashed and can have no winners. However, words alone cannot halt the nuclear arms race, just as promises cannot prevent nuclear war. Therefore I support the appeal to introduce a moratorium until the next Soviet-U.S. summit talks, the senator declared.

The press conference participants emphasized the extreme urgency of taking concrete steps to curb the arms race in the interests of all mankind. As long as nuclear arms exist, there cannot be security in the world -- these words from the appeal by the six countries' leaders were the leitmotiv of the senators' and congressmen's statements.

It may be said without exaggeration that the legislators' opinion is supported by millions of Americans, who have mounted a national campaign to force the Reagan administration to subscribe to the USSR's unilateral moratorium. The Committee of American Friends in the Service of Society -- a Quaker organization -- is currently collecting signatures for a statement which reads, in part: "We believe that the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests is an important step to achieving the goal of ending the nuclear arms race. We call on President Reagan to make an appropriate reply to it by immediately stopping all U.S. nuclear tests." This statement was approved at a joint conference of 25 U.S. antiwar organizations, which plan to send it to the White House.

In other words, people are demanding that official Washington confirm in practical deeds its eloquent talk about wanting peace and the elimination of nuclear arms. The administration, however, prefers to ignore these calls. THE WASHINGTON POST reports today that a new series of underground nuclear tests is expected to begin soon at the test range in Nevada.

SDI CHIEF SAYS REAL WEAPONS SOON TO BE PRODUCED

PM111420 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent L. Koryavin: "General Clutching at 'Star Sword'."]

[Text] Washington -- The United States is expediting production of space weapons. A statement by Lieutenant General O. Abrahamson is proof of this.

He is head of the organization for the implementation of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," or, more accurately, the program to create extensive arsenals of space weapons within the framework of preparations for "star wars." The general was speaking at congressional hearings in order to "substantiate" the need for the United States to implement the strategic plans to militarize space.

J. Abrahamson resorted to disinformation in order to justify the "star wars" program behind a smokescreen. His speech was stereotyped and similar to many speeches by U.S. politicians and military figures. To start with, there was loud talk of the imaginary "Soviet threat" and "Soviet superiority," which has allegedly been achieved in the military plans relating to space.

Gen Abrahamson's "thesis" that the program of preparations for "star wars" is allegedly being implemented "in total accordance with the obligations assumed by the United States under treaties and international agreements" was also false. The general pressed for increased appropriations for space weapons production and bluntly stressed that if funds are obtained in the new 1987 fiscal year the SDI organization "intends to move from developing [razrabotka] technology to holding important practical experiments," which in ordinary language means the mass production of "star wars" weapons, in particular the so-called "space plane" and laser weapons.

SCIENTIST CONTINUES ASSESSMENT OF SDI WEAKNESSES

LD071147 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Mar 86

["Second part" of a "Soviet technical assessment" of the U.S. SDI program by Dr Boris Rauschenbach, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and specialist in complex automatic systems, with questions in English by science correspondent Belitskiy; Rauschenbach's answers read in English by unidentified announcer -- recorded; from the "Science and Engineering" program]

[Text] [Belitskiy] Dr Rauschenbach, the antiballistic missile systems forming the core of SDI are to be extremely sophisticated automatic systems. Don't you feel that once they're deployed in outer space the situation there will be changed and will not this create new problems, such as humanity never faced before?

[Rauschenbach] I would say in this context that this is an extremely important factor that exerts a strong, if not crucial, influence on the situation in space. Up to now, in discussing all these matters, it's been understood that the parties to a potential conflict would take certain decisions on the strength of their assessment of the situation. These decisions would be taken by human beings. But the deployment of an ABM system in space would not change all these cardinally. There wouldn't be more than a 100 to 300 seconds at the disposal of an anti-missile battlestation from the moment it first detects a target to the moment it uses this or that weapon against it. Its instruments won't have the time to notify either the Pentagon or the President of what's happening. It will have to operate autonomously, independently, in the automatic mode.

[Belitskiy] In other words it will no longer be human beings that take the decisions, not even the military men, let alone political leaders. Decisions will have been entrusted to automatic systems.

[Rauschenbach] Yes, and automatic systems are bound to make mistakes. What this means is that the fate of the world will depend on the performance, on the proper adjustment, of this or that electronic circuit. And such circuits are incredibly complex. They're simply packed with active and passive components; any one of which can malfunction any second.

And no amount of redundant systems, nor any other ingenious strategies of enhancing reliability, can guarantee 100 percent fail-safe operation throughout the equipment's service life. And remember, a battlestation has to remain in orbit for long years, even decades, always on the alert for a launch of enemy missiles. This means that the probability of a system's malfunction will keep rising. The recent Challenger tragedy, which came as a deep shock to everyone connected with space research, demonstrated that even the most advanced systems are not immune to technical failure.

[Belitskiy] I believe that Challenger was a system of extremely high reliability. Some of its assemblies were not just duplicated but five fold redundancy was built in to them.

[Rauschenbach] Yes, in their space shuttles the Americans even dispensed with the automatic crew rescue systems, such as we have say in the Soyuz space craft, which provide for crew survival in the event of an accident during any state of the launch or flight. Yet this carefully designed and tested system turned out to be far less than 100 percent reliable. At the same time Challenger is a childishly simple system compared with those envisaged in SDI.

[Belitskiy] It's even hard to imagine what would happen should a explosion occur in one of the battlestations in space. The ABM system would surely react to this as the launching of an enemy attack and would activate appropriate weapons systems. That would immediately evoke countermeasures and so on.

[Rauschenbach] Try to visualize a multitude of battlestations belonging to both sides in countless orbits around the earth at the same time. All of them are armed and have supplies of weapons. Their hundreds and thousands of sensors keep sweeping the earth and terrestrial space all on the alert for something suspicious. How can we rule out the possibility, for example, that some rare natural phenomena will not be mistaken by them for a missile launch or that some big fire, explosion or some other event won't trigger their antimissile systems?

[Belitskiy] Things like that have as a matter of fact already happened. There have been cases of American early warning stations mistaking a flock of geese for Soviet nuclear-capable bombers out to attack the United States.

[Rauschenbach] But in those cases, remember, there was invariably enough time to correct the mistake. A missile however is not a bomber. It doesn't leave humans a second for assessing the situation. What's more, in command on both sides is a star wars situation are not thinking people but inhuman computers programmed to wage war. All sorts of computers, computers on board battle stations in space, in missiles, warplanes, submarines, and surface vessels and huge ground-based computer complexes which concentrate and process data. Then, too, there are all sorts of homing devices.

[Belitskiy] What you are saying seems to suggest that this saturation of terrestrial space with all kinds of technology including military technology actually creates a new situation, new conditions for the functioning of automatic systems.

[Rauschenbach] I feel that peaceful satellites are only a small factor in turning terrestrial space into one big system. I am using the term system here as meaning a gigantic entity of diverse automatic devices which are in a complex interrelationship, exchange data, take decisions, and issue and execute commands. Big systems are of course a familiar things in modern technology, but here they operate in entirely different conditions.

It simply would never occur to anyone to deliberately deceive telephone exchanges and make them ring the wrong number. The very idea sounds crazy. Similarly, no sane person would ever dream of ways of interfering with the operation of an automatic system controlling say a rolling mill. But that is precisely what's in store for ABM systems. And another point, in industry such big systems are carefully debugged and tuned. This is a long and painstaking process; it dovetails their various assemblies, arranging something like mutual understanding and mutual assistance between them. But how can you possibly tune the big system it's proposed to deploy in space if the plans of preparation for star wars materialize? It's absurd to think that one side will conduct trial launchings of its missiles so that the other side can tune its battlestations to shoot them. Just as it's ridiculous to think that one side will show a potential opponent all the phases of the operation of its battlestations to make sure the stations can be knocked out by the other side's mines.

[Belitskiy] Let me sum up what you've said. What we are talking about is therefore a system that is to operate in the face of deliberate interference. It's also a system that can in principle never be debugged or tuned in its real environment. In short, the SDI system can never be tested.

[Rauschenbach] Yes, this is obvious even to the layman. A test would mean war. This being so the probability of war breaking out not for political reasons but simply because of errors in automatic systems greatly increases. You'd have the science fiction situation of man's survival being threatened by automatic devices of his own creation.

[Belitskiy] By the way, the American sci-fi writer Issac Asimov has said that technology is not to be trusted. If the SDI system is created the ultimate result of a single error on its part can be the extinction of the human race.

[Rauschenbach] This is in fact being realized by more and more scientists and political leaders. They also realize that SDI would upset the entire process of the normalization of Soviet-American relations, a process that seems to have been initiated. Fruitful Soviet-American talks in Geneva on ending the arms race are possible only if that race is not carried into outer space. Besides that, the very idea if nuclear disarmament would suffer, and the Americans continue to pay lip service to it. They keep claiming that SDI is intended to remove the nuclear threat. There is a far more rational way of achieving that, the only rational way to do away with nuclear weapons. That is what the Soviet leadership proposes and if the United States were to respond to this, humanity would enter the 21st century confident of its future.

CPSU SECURITY POLICY COMBATS 'NUCLEAR MADNESS'

PM121500 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel V. Yeshchenko, candidate of philosophical sciences, under the rubric "Policy of Peace Versus Policy of War": "The Alternative to Nuclear Madness"]

[Text] The Archimedes' lever of revolutionary upheaval in the history of international relations -- that is how the world public has rated the CPSU's foreign policy strategy as set out in the new edition of the CPSU Program and in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress. Having set itself the task of completely eliminating weapons of mass destruction before the end of the century, the Soviet Union gives the world community the sought-after "point of support, which offers mankind a fundamentally new area of development and the opportunity to concentrate on creation alone.

The attainment of this humanitarian goal is of vital interest to all the peoples of the world, which in its history has experienced thousands of wars, more than 100 of which have taken place in the second half of this century alone. At present the fires of more than 40 armed conflicts and wars are raging in the world. Each day they take thousands of human lives.

But the most awesome danger for the world's population is presented by the threat of nuclear war, which is capable of eliminating the human race from the face of the earth. There is no task more important or urgent now than halting the material preparation for such a war and halting the arms race. There is no more noble or uniting aim than saving mankind from the nuclear trap. For that reason, the 27th CPSU Congress stressed, the main thrust of the party's activity in the world arena for the future will continue to be the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for preserving and strengthening universal peace.

Analyzing the character and scale of the nuclear threat, our party formulated at the Central Committee April (1985) plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress the credo of political realism in the nuclear and space age. Its main tenets are as follows:

First, the character of modern weapons offers no state the hope of defending itself by military-technical means alone. No defense, whether with ground-based or space-based elements, "extensive" or "regional," or using even the most "exotic" technologies, guarantees anyone invulnerability in the event of nuclear conflict. Nor can real security be ensured by the doctrines of "containment" or "deterrence," which effectively transform the whole world into nuclear hostages.

On this basis, our party believes that it is necessary to radically revise the methodological approach to the solution of security problems and shift the stress from the military-technical sphere to the political sphere. Ensuring security requires the bold and resolute choice of political methods as the main and decisive means of preventing global nuclear conflict. The only acceptable basis of the concept of ensuring universal security now is not the buildup of the nuclear arsenals but their verifiable phased reduction, the limitation of the extent of "nuclear geography," and the complete elimination of the nuclear infrastructure and weapons of mass destruction.

Second, the CPSU has reached the conclusion that a new quality of security must be taken into account when dealing with the main question of the present day -- preventing nuclear war and ensuring reliable peace.

In relations between the USSR and the United States security can only be mutual, and in international relations only universal. That is also being said by sober-minded politicians in the West. "No matter what efforts the superpowers make, either in the military or technical sphere," Hoopes, former U.S. Air Force deputy secretary and chairman of the National Security Council believes, "none of those powers will be able to substantially alter the current balance of forces. The fact is that we will either coexist with the Russians or perish together with them. We have a common security problem."

Recognition of the need for mutual and universal security as a real fact of our times would help the United States and its NATO allies to renounce the concept of "mutual assured destruction" and promote their more active participation in the search for ways to build Soviet-U.S. relations in particular and international relations in general in accordance with the concept of "universal assured survival," as the Soviet Union urges.

Third, the 27th CPSU Congress documents contain an objective assessment of the causes of the war danger in the modern era. The United States and its military-industrial complex continue to be the engine of militarism. Reactionary militarist circles in the United States try to justify the arms race without going beyond their usual range of anticommunist doctrines and prejudices on the pretext, as Secretary of State Shultz said, that the "Soviet Union continues to pose a threat to the interests and ideals of the United States and the free world." In actual fact, this is a matter of U.S. imperialism's imperial ambitions and its desire for social revenge.

Fourth, political realism is inseparable from a sober assessment of the processes of world development and from the ability to see things without prejudice or blinders (anti-Soviet, anti-U.S., and so forth). The times urgently demand an end to the simplified view of a world, in the process of rapid change, as an "arena of struggle between good and evil," embodied in the first instance in the form of "America, chosen by God" and in the second as the "godless empire of the USSR." The moving force of social changes in the world is the class struggle for social progress and national liberation.

In a civilized world it is impermissible to wield the "big military fist," albeit disguised, according to Pentagon chief Weinberger, in the "kid gloves of diplomacy," or to "punish" entire peoples for "disobedience." Nowadays, in the nuclear age, the ethics of international communications demand the strict observance of all sovereign states' legitimate interests. Everyone, particularly the nuclear powers, must know how to behave with restraint and circumspection and live in a civilized manner.

In this connection the 27th CPSU Congress paid great attention to the problem of the psychological restructuring of international relations. Its essence consists in moving from bellicosity, which has built up over the centuries, and from modes of thought and action based on the acceptability and permissiblity of wars and armed conflicts, to peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. The objective historical preconditions for that have come about. That is why for the Soviet Union peaceful coexistence is not a short-term policy of convenience, but the basis of a foreign policy strategy. Soviet military doctrine is also formed in full accordance with the spirit and letter of this strategy. Its defensive character gives no one grounds to fear for their security, even imaginary fear.

At the same time, it is common knowledge that scenarios exist in the West for a nuclear attack on the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries. The United States has a Single Integrated Operation Plan (SIOP-6) for conducting combat operations during a "large-scale" strategic war, which envisages nuclear strikes being delivered against 40,000 targets in the socialist and developing countries.

NATO has formulated a corresponding "duplicate" of that plan, the so-called regional "plan of combat operations using nuclear weapons" (NOP), which envisages the nuclear bombing of between 18 and 25 targets (mainly economic and industrial) in the European part of the USSR and on the territory of other Warsaw Pact countries.

When putting forward its nuclear disarmament program, the CPSU proceeds from the premise that it is now impossible to win the arms race and that the striving for military superiority cannot bring political advantages to any side. The USSR lays no claims to greater security, but neither will it accept diminished security. The military-political situation which has taken to fulfill their containing role.

The military-strategic equilibrium existing between the USSR and the United States and the Warsaw Pact and NATO represents an equal danger to the opposing sides. According to U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, the United States "for the next 100 years has 10 times more warheads than it needs to be sure of destroying that society" (the USSR). But the Soviet Union also has all it needs to firmly rebuff any aggressor. Consequently, the continuation of the nuclear arms race and, even more, its extension to space, loses its practical purpose. Reliance on "over armament" can only increase the equal danger to the point where even parity cases to be a factor of military-political containment.

However, in the West and above all in the United States, militarist circles continue stubbornly aiming at the attainment of military superiority over the USSR. And contrary to common sense they even assert that the more nuclear weapons there are, the better it is for peace and the more effectively they help to "prevent" a third world war. Such distorted logic can only be called the very essence of nuclear madness. Nevertheless, the Pentagon's documents sent to Congress along with the fiscal 1987 budget say: "The restoration of America's military might represents a new definition of the conditions of Soviet-U.S. relations. The United States is now beginning to act from a position of strength. In fact, it is the only way of holding effective talks."

The star wars program that is being implemented by the Pentagon represents a particular danger in this context. Washington makes no secret of the fact that a basic aim of this program is to seize the strategic commanding heights. Dominance in space makes it possible to secure dominance on earth. The star wars program is a strategy for the enslavement of the peoples and their subordination to imperialist diktat.

The Soviet Union warns that transferring the arms race to space will accelerate the already critically high pace of the stockpiling and improvement of nuclear and other types of weapons and will be an insuperable obstacle on the path to radical disarmament. From the rostrum of the 27th party congress a stern warning was issued to the space adventurists with their illusory schemes, and at the same time a readiness was expressed to do everything to prevent the militarization of space.

The CPSU's foreign policy course of destroying the means of mass extermination and of averting the war danger, a course formulated at the 27th party congress, is a convincing alternative to nuclear madness. It inspires the confidence that no matter how great the threat to peace created by the policy of imperialism's aggressive circles, there is no fatal inevitability of world war. But it is necessary to struggle to ensure firm peace and freedom, to achieve success in the fight against war, a success which will be a historic victory for all mankind and every person on our planet.

UN RIGHTS PANEL ADOPTS RESOLUTION OF MERCENARIES

LD112217 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Geneva March 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo reports:

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights working here has adopted a number of resolutions, specifically, the resolution "The Use of Mercenaries as a Means of Opposing the Exercise of People's Right to Self-Determination", the resolution "On The State of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" and the resolution "Human Rights and the Scientific and Technical Progress".

The resolution on the use of mercenaries expresses profound concern over the mounting threat that the activity of mercenaries poses to all states of the world and recognises the fact that mercenarism threatens international peace and security and, just as genocide, is a crime against humanity.

The resolution urges all states to show the utmost vigilance in the face of the menace represented by the activity of mercenaries, to employ administrative and legislative measures to prevent the use of their territories and other territories under their control for the passage of mercenaries or for the planning of actions aimed at the destabilisation or overthrow of the government of any state and the struggle against national liberation movements, and prevent the use of their citizens for recruiting, financing and training mercenaries and forming their units.

Another resolution, "On the State of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" which was submitted by the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Polish People's Republic, points again to the fact that genocide is a crime and contradicts the spirit and goals of the United Nations Organisation. The resolution confirms this need for international cooperation to rid humanity of this abominable phenomenon.

The resolution "Human Rights and Scientific and Technical Progress" which has been submitted by the delegations of Angola, Afghanistan, the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, USSR and others confirms the resolve of peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations and international cooperation, to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights emphasises again the imperative need for taking urgent measures toward general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, for the sake of life on earth.

The resolution also says that no question is now of greater importance for every people on earth than safeguarding peace and ensuring man's primary right, the right to live. The resolution urges all peoples to join in the United Nations efforts to safeguard peace and future of humanity.

These resolutions have been adopted by the overwhelming majority of members of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH, ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU INTERVIEW

LD022250 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2058 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Interview with Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov and an unidentified announcer at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses during the 27th CPSU Congress; Batmonh speaks in Russian, Mengistu in Amharic followed by translation into Russian by interpreter; Batmonh, Mengistu shown speaking separately -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Interviewer] Comrade Batmonh, at our congress we are solving the question of accelerating of our country's socioeconomic development. How is that question being solved in your country?

[Batmonh] Acceleration of economic and social development is characteristic of all socialist countries. We are preparing for our next, 19th party congress. Today is the 65th anniversary of our party's formation.

[Interviewer] Congratulations.

[Batmonh] Yes. Our congress takes place at the end of May. We will review the results of the past 5-year plan and will define the main tasks for 1986-1990.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] What, in your opinion, will be the 27th CPSU Congress' significance for strengthening socialism's position throughout the world?

[Batmonh] Huge significance, because the world socialist community is now the main factor of contemporary development. Is the Soviet Union, is the main bulwark in the socialist community, its economic and scientific-technical potential [words indistinct]. The 27th congress defines the development of the Soviet Union's economic and scientific-technical potential for the period up to the year 2000. Here special attention is being given to the question of developing and strengthening cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] What is your opinion of the work of the congress?

[Mengistu] It is very important for us, representatives of progressive countries; it is a teaching congress. We have seen how concrete tasks should be set and how realistic ways of performing them should be worked out. This applies to both domestic and foreign policy questions.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Problems of the so-called Third World -- apartheid, cruel neocolonialist exploitation, and imperialist subversion against young states were discussed.

[Mengistu] Imperialism currently is trying to subordinate young developing states to its domination, to prevent the spread of Marxist-Leninist ideology among them, to halt and, if possible, turn back the revolutionary process in those countries.

For these aims international imperialism, especially of the United States, uses military presence, interference in the internal affairs of those countries, economic sanctions and blockades, and, naturally, international terrorism, although that is far from a complete list of all the means to which reactionary forces have recourse to prevent our progressive development.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] How is your country doing today?

[Mengistu] We have been on the road to democratic reforms for 12 years now. The foundation of the Ethiopian Workers Party was one of our most substantial victories. We have given land over to the peasants; we have given the people equal rights; public organizations have been formed in the most various fields. This has given the broad popular masses an opportunity to participate in all of our initiatives. However, we are only half-way there. The fight goes on. I would like to convey cordial thanks from all our people to the Soviet people. The Soviet Union has constantly given us moral, economic, and political support since the beginning of our revolution. I would like to wish the Soviet people success in fulfilling all decisions and programs. The Soviet Union's prosperity and progress is essentially prosperity and progress for the entire democratic world.

AFANASYEV DOUBTS GORBACHEV WILL VISIT U.S. IN JUNE

OW130239 Tokyo KYODO in English 0229 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 13 KYODO -- A senior Communist Party member predicted that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is unlikely to visit Washington in June for another summit with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The date for Gorbachev's U.S. visit has yet to be fixed, said Viktor G. Afanasyev, chief editor of the party newspaper PRAVDA in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE Wednesday. "My personal view is that it would be difficult (for Gorbachev) to go to Washington in June," he said.

June has been cited by many as the likeliest timing for a Gorbachev visit to the U.S. The leaders of the two superpowers held their first summit in Geneva last November and agreed to meet again this year.

Afanasyev, a member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, is often regarded by Western Journalists as a spokesman for the Kremlin on international relations.

In the interview, he criticized the U.S. Government, saying that Washington has been promoting its star wars project and other military expansion programs while all the time proposing measures to prevent a nuclear war. The unfriendly attitude of the U.S. toward the Soviet Union has not changed, the PRAVDA editor said.

Afanasyev also said the recent move by the U.S. demanding a 40 percent cut in the staff of the Soviet representative office at the United Nations would affect plans for another U.S.-Soviet summit, though he did not elaborate. The Soviet official said the Soviet Union has not put any preconditions on the summit.

On relations with Japan, Afanasyev said that the January visit to Tokyo by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had brought a favorable turnabout in Russo-Japanese relations. As to the timing for a Gorbachev visit to Japan promised in a joint communique at the end of Shevardnadze's visit, he said: "The date has not fixed. It is a matter to be decided by the leader himself."

Afanasyev was asked about a statement by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone that he would be ready to visit Moscow before Gorbachev came to Japan if this promised results which would please the Japanese people -- an allusion to progress in the territorial dispute between the two countries involving four northern islands off Japan's Hokkaido.

"We would be glad if a peace treaty were concluded between the two countries," Afanasyev said, and added, "But I don't really understand what would please the Japanese." The Soviet Union will not make any concession on the territorial problem, he said. The territorial issue over the islands, held by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II, stands in the way of a peace treaty between the two countries. The Soviet Union declared war on Japan in the closing weeks of World War II.

Afanasyev also dismissed the idea that the Soviet Union might return the two smaller islands of the four -- Habomai and Shikotan -- as a compromise in accordance with a Japan-Soviet joint communique made in 1956. "In my view, it's impossible," said Afanasyev, because Japan gave up Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands under the post-war San Francisco peace treaty, to which, however, the Soviet Union was not a party.

FURTHER CRITICISM OF U.S. DECISION ON UN

Weinberger Remarks Assailed

LD102235 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2145 GMT 10 Mar 86

["Washington Against the United Nations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

In an interview for ABC, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger stated that even if the UN commission of expert jurists should deem the U.S. State Department's demand that the number of diplomatic personnel of permanent USSR, Ukrainian SSR, and Belorussian SSR missions to the United Nations should be cut by 40 percent to be against the law, incompatible with the norms of international law, and U.S. international obligations, the administration will act as it sees fit and will not alter its decision.

Impudence? An open challenge to the international public? Yes, undoubtedly. However, to see Mr Weinberger's statement only in this light is tantamount to leaving things unsaid. This statement yet again confirms Washington's irrepressible imperial ambitions, constituting yet another evidence of the fact that U.S. ruling circles in the grip of hegemonsitic intoxication, intend to continue to crudely trample underfoot the universally accepted norms of international law, U.S. international obligations, and the UN Charter itself, to which the U.S. appended its signature.

And this is how, as a matter of fact, it actually happens. It is sufficient to be convinced of this to peruse UN decisions and resolutions. Whatever important contemporary issue the community of nations has examined, whether the problem of curbing the arms race, the matter of eliminating the vestiges of colonialism or, say, the problem of establishing just economic relations, the U.S. delegation practically always acts counter to the will of the overwhelming majority of community members and tries to torpedo decisions from being adopted. Let us recall in this connection, for example, that at the General Assembly jubilee session Washington said: "No!" 28 times in voting on resolutions regarding a cessation of the nuclear arms race and the spread of nuclear arms to space.

Such is the U.S. line at the United Nations. Such is its line in practical politics. A course of further whipping up the arms race, cynical interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, attempts to stifle revolutionary and liberation movements using sanctions, blockades, and interventions, staking on threats, dictate and blackmail -- these are the instruments of Washington's imperial strategy.

Lies and fabrications intended to disguise Washington's aggressive plans and hegemonist pretensions are an integral feature of this policy. Such fabrications have been set in motion in this case, but they cannot conceal the true facts; specifically that it is precisely Washington that has attempted and is attempting to turn the United Nations into a type of "lever" for its own policies, into a nest of espionage against sovereign states. It is appropriate to recall in this connection the report of the U.S. newspaper NEWSDAY, which in an article entitled "The UN: A Vein of Gold for U.S. Intelligence" reveals how the U.S. National Security Agency, the FBI, and other U.S. special services operate at the United Nations, intercepting other countries' diplomatic cables and illegally searching the residences of foreign diplomats. And can it be reagarded as a coincidence that the United States is now represented at the United Nations by none other than General Vernon Walters, who used to be one of the "chiefs" of the CIA and of the U.S. military intelligence service (RUMO).

It is characteristic that Washington's illegal demand for a cut in the diplomatic staff of the permanent missions of the USSR, Ukrainian SSR, and Belorussian SSR is especially zealously justified and defended by none other than the chief of the Pentagon, that headquarters for the "war hawks."

It is the Pentagon, which is most closely connected with the U.S. military-industrial giants in California and elsewhere that earn multibillion dollar profits from accelerated material preparations for war, that acts as the generator of militarism in the United States, the instigator and devotee of "strong-arm methods," and it is the U.S. military that especially does not like the line of curbing the arms race imperialist interference in others' affairs which is adhered to by the overwhelming majority of UN member states. Weinberger's statement is another piece of evidence showing the Pentagon's destructive role in the formulation of Washington's foreign policy.

The British newspaper DAILY MAIL termed Washington's current tactic "risky and irresponsible," noting that "one cannot play in this way with a process aimed at asserting peace." What is true is true. And there is a natural question within this question: Isn't it worth heeding those politicians and diplomats and press organs talking and writing in such terms, that for the sake of stopping Washington's dangerous and provocative games it is expedient to transfer the UN headquarters to another country, one whose government respects international law and legality?

## Action 'Outrageous, Unlawful'

LD121247 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 12 TASS -- The permanent mission of the USSR at the United Nations has sent a note to the permanent mission of the USA at the United Nations, stating a resolute protest against the unlawful demand of the U.S. Government for a reduction in the staff of the permanent mission of the USSR at the United Nations in New York. This action of the USA, the note says, is arbitrary and unjustified and constitutes a gross violation by the United States of its commitment of the host country of the U.N. central institutions to provide adequate conditions for the normal functioning of the organization and for the unhindered participation of the member countries in the work of the United Nations. The missions of the Ukraine and Belorussia also sent notes of similar contents to the U.S. mission.

Washington's outrageous unlawful action continues to be commented in the community of nations. The permanent representation of Iran to the United Nations stated that it considered the action taken by the USA a violation of the headquarters agreement. It is the prerogative of the U.N. member countries themselves to decide the question of the strength of their staff. The U.S. action is at odds with the spirit of the charter of the international organization. Our mission also comes against problems through the fault of the American authorities, an Iranian spokesman said. The USA often refuses visas, which prevents Iranian delegates even from attending sessions of the U.N. General Assembly. We have more than once protested against such actions of the U.S. Government, the spokesman said.

Commenting on Washington's hostile demarche, T. Frank, law professor at New York University and the author of books on U.N. history, has said that the headquarters agreement gives substantial reason to believe that what the United States is doing is unlawful. THE NEW YORK TIMES notes that a number of American experts are critical of the arbitrary decision of the USA, which they say can only do damage to international relations.

We believe that the demarche of the administration is outrageous and unlawful, TASS has been told by S. Johnson, a member of the leadership of the public organization Women Strike for Peace. The U.S. action shows anew thatthe U.S. Administration has no interest in the improvement of Soviet-American relations or in promoting cooperation and trust between the two countries. It is regrettable that this step has been taken at a time when realistic opportunities have been created for the improvement of the political climate both in relations between the USA and the USSR and on the international scene as a whole.

## Moves Against UN To Continue

LD130827 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 13 TASS -- The U.S. Administration is planning to continue its moves against the United Nations and its specialised agencies. The evidence of that are the statements which were made at the hearings, held jointly by two subcommittees of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives by Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Alan Keyes and U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations retired General Vernon Walters. They asserted once again that administrative reforms and a change in the decision-taking procedure are obviously necessary in activities of the most competent international organisation. Alan Keyes did not conceal that it is through financial blackmail of the United Nations and its specialized agencies that Washington intends to seek the reforms that would suit the U.S.A.

U.S. expenditures on activities of U.N. agencies are planned to be cut by another scores of millions dollars in the 1986 fiscal year budget, drawn up by the White House, he said.

## BOROVIK VIEWS REAGAN SPEECH, UN DECISION

LD120708 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Remarks by writer Genrikh Borovik: "The Threat to Fear"; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades. People are so tired of verbal speculation that I do not want to lower myself to polemics with it. This is probably why the U.S. President's speech, which was heard during our party congress, did not attract any particular attention; the majority of newspapers responded to it only with rejoinders. I too have no inclination to fill in the polemical gap. I will merely cite a few arguments from this speech, whose aim was twofold: to force through new increases in the U.S. military budget and to reply to our country's peaceful program.

I will dismiss at once the figures the President used in trying to convince his fellow citizens that the Soviet Union long ago overtook the United States in military terms. Even former President Carter, indignant at the speech that he heard, admitted with bitter irony that if the U.S. President really wants to justify the arms race, he will be supplied with any convenient figures. Here are some examples of the level of the argument. In trying to prove the necessity of increasing military orders, the President said arms must be bought from military companies in large quantities and not in small ones. It is more advantageous that way. The old traders' proverb has turned out to be correct, he said: It is cheaper by the dozen. In trying to justify the arms race, Reagan had no qualms about citing, in our nuclear age, the proverb: If you want peace, prepare for war, ascribing its authorship for some reason to George Washington, unaware, evidently, that it was born in the age of bows and arrows.

Even when it was uttered in Latin by the ancients, it was already considered to be sufficiently cynical. He also said that the arms race is the U.S. trump card, a powerful United States is like a world heavyweight boxing champion -- nobody can insult him.

I think that quite a few people in the world who listened to the speech asked themselves the disturbing question: Can the opinions of boxing commentators, the rules of market trade, and the military postulates oflegionaires in ancient Rome be transferred to the very complex outlines of international relations in the nuclear age? It is not just awkward to compare this view of the world to the peaceful program proposed to humanity by the Soviet side and by the ideas of our congress: they are so fundamentally opposed they should not even by mentioned together. Although Washington's arguments sound like a self-parody, they are not said in jest and reflect a serious process currently taking place in the United States.

Everyone knows the words of U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt about the United States needing to fear only one thing, fear itself. Notwithstanding this warning, it is precisely the fear of the Soviet threat that has always been the justification for the arms race. Now, after the Geneva meeting and after the announcement of our program of peace, it is not the threat of fear which has arisen, but a threat to fear [voznikla ugroza ne strakha, a ugroza strakhu]. Immediately those circles in the United States for whom the threat to fear is a threat to their well-being have become rabidly flustered. This is why, in the President's speech, Russians are mentioned as bogeymen 30 times. This is why once again the report on our country's mythical violations of the SALT-2 treaty has once again surfaced in Washington, although this issue was thoroughly clarified ages ago. This is why the State Department is adopting the illegitimate decision to cut back staff numbers at the UN Soviet delegation by 100 people. This decision is aimed not only against our country, but against the very idea of peace, dialogue, and contact which lies at the base of the United Nations. This is why the wave of spy-mania is being raised in the United States to such a level that the senator for New York state, is appealing for Soviet people not to be allowed on beaches, for it is from beaches, as he maintains, that it is particularly convenient for the Russians, using electronic apparatus, to listen to one U.S. telephone conversations. From the beach!

The anti-Soviet commotion in Washington has not been evoked by fear in the face of a Soviet military threat, but by fear of our peaceful proposals, our peaceful capacity for initiative [initsiativnost] in search of ways to detente. This search is finding a response throughout the world, in the United States itself, and even in its Congress. Fear in the face of the threat to fear -- a ridiculous paradox. Scared people, however, are not just ridiculous, they're also dangerous, first of all for the United States itself. The great President Franklin Roosevelt was right when he warned about this.

## FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. ANTI-NICARAGUAN EFFORTS

### Kosysh Commentary

LD121859 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Vitaliy Kobysh commentary; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades! A mortal threat has been hanging over the United States. At any time it could be subjected to armed aggression which would be terrifying in its consequences. What is it? The Soviet military threat again? The Russians on the march again?

No, this time the United States has been faced with the prospect of an attack on the part of small, peaceful Nicaragua. I am not joking, and I exaggerate nothing. The leaders of the Washington administration have recently launched just such a, pardon the expression, schizophrenic campaign of frightening Americans with the Nicaraguan threat. This is connected with the fact that members of the U.S. Congress are refusing to support the President's proposal on granting the contras -- yesterday's partners in crime with Somoza and today hirelings of the CIA and other U.S. secret services -- aid amounting to $100 million.

Of course, it is not a question of the $100 million. For the CIA this amount is a mere bagatelle. The congressmen and the vast majority of Americans consider the course of the current administration to be fatal for the United States -- its actions in relation to Nicaragua and Central America as a whole. Many of them, not without reason, consider this policy to be an exact repetition of the U.S. actions that led to the Vietnam war. But the tragedy, shame, and horror of Vietnam have not been forgotten nor are they likely to be forgotten for some time by Americans. And now Nicaragua. Americans are being unscrupulously deceived as regards a country in which for 45 years the United States maintained the dictatorship of the Somoza family in power, if you like, the most inhumane and bloody in the history of Latin America. And when the people of Nicaragua threw off the yoke they now want to strangle it by means of hunger and the efforts of the contras, guardsmen of Somoza. But the problem is not only this. The Reagan administration would like to use the official allocation by Congress of $100 in help to the contras as a blank cheque for any actions in relations both to Nicaragua and to other states that are fighting for their independence. In other words, they would like to gain permission for the impelementation of their imperialist doctrine of neoglobalism.

Everything which has been said is true -- these are facts. But how does it happen that it in no way prevents the leaders in Washington and the White House from asserting their commitment to freedom, democracy, and human rights? They strangle by hunger -- this is freedom; they commit acts of violence -- this is democracy; they kill -- this is human rights. Thus words are being used, together with poison and explosives.

## Turner Admits CIA Operations

LD111302 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 11 TASS -- Stansfield Turner, former director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, has admitted that the U.S. stages secret operations against the Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

The AP news agency reports that Turner who headed the CIA from 1977 to 1981 said that the Republican administration was staging secret operations in Nicaragua, but without much success. According to Turner, the White House tries to conceal the fact that it is making attempts to oust the Sandinistas from power. However, it is undoubtedly the purpose of its actions.

## KORIONOV DECRIES BUSH'S 'COLD WAR' REMARKS

PM121553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Political Observer's Notes": "Pangegyric to Crude Force"]

[Text] The wide-scale program for the consolidation of peace put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress has been welcomed by official Washington with obvious irritation and unconcealed dissatisfaction.

The Soviet peace initiatives do not suit those people who would like to keep the peoples in fear of a nuclear catastrophe. Belittling at any price the importance of the Soviet program for a nuclear-free world, freezing and perpetuating confrontation -- that is the true goal of these circles.

U.S. Vice President G. Bush has made his latest attempt of this kind on a trip to Fulton -- the city where 40 years ago W. Churchill delivered his notorious speech calling for a "cold war" to be declared on the socialist countries and for a "crusade" to be undertaken.

The decades that have elapsed since then have clearly revealed the bankruptcy of the "Fulton strategy." But there is no stopping its supporters. The high-ranking White House envoy invoked the specters of the past in order to inflame today's demons even further. He declared the NATO bloc to be Churchill's heir, keeping quiet, of course, about how just 5 years after the Fulton speech, in February 1951, it was the speech's author who warned: "By creating a U.S. base in Southeast England we are turning ourselves into a target and perhaps the center of a target." Bush pretended he was not familiar with this warning. His efforts were directed elsewhere: how to seek out new opportunities for pursuing a policy of diktat, how to undermine international cooperation still further. Bush's eulogy of NATO was accompanied by ferocious attacks on the United Nations. UN activity, he asserted, "has caused tremendous disillusionment." How? Primarily through the fact that the General Assembly "often adopts seditious resolutions" containing "attacks against the United States" and "attacks against the state of Israel." The U.S. vice president cannot make up his mind to state openly that the UN resolutions that he calls "seditious" are in reality calling for the end of the arms race and the prevention of the militarization of space. Yet the peoples know the truth!

The White House is observing with increasing alarm the mounting avalanche of popular indignation at Washington's aggressive predatory policy in Central America, Africa, and Asia. It is this policy that is the main reason for the deprivations and hardships the peoples are experiencing. Dollar imperialism is seeking at any price to divert from itself the righteous anger of hundreds of millions of people. Its stooges are endeavoring to blame...the communists for the difficulties experienced by the peoples who have chosen a free path of development. "Look at Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos," the vice president exlaims emotively, forgetting, however, to mention that it was the U.S. aggressor who for many years sowed death and destruction on the lands of these countries, bringing their peoples untold hardships and deprivations. The vice president called come what may for the stifling of the Nicarguan revolution, urging Congress to continue to arm the Somozaist holdouts and to supply Afghan dushmans with sophisticated weapons.

Bush's Fulton speech confirmed yet again that Washington is afraid of peace, that it is shying away from the very thought of honest international cooperation. Only it is time to understand that four decades of "cold war" have failed to bring laurels to the supporters of a policy of blackmail and violence. What grounds are there for supposing that this futile policy will be any more successful in the present-day world, where the forces of freedom and progress prevail?

## REAGAN SPEECH 'COUNTERSTRIKE' TO SOVIET PROPOSALS

PM121611 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Mar 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by M. Knyazkov: "When the Ground Disappears From Under Your Feet..."]

[Excerpts] The broad peace program put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress seriously alarmed Washington.

However, it probably could not have been otherwise. The Kremlin's new clear and comprehensive proposal to ensure peoples' security met with a lively response in the hearts of millions of people on earth, including those in the United States. It is precisely for this reason that the White House decided to make a counterstrike by launching a powerful propaganda campaign that is still continuing to this day. A TASS correspondent tells SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA readers about this.

The day after M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered his Political Report, President Reagan appeared on American television. It was as if Geneva had hever been and as if no speech had been made afterward to both houses of Congress, in which the U.S. President swore to strive to conclude effective agreements on arms control and to improve Soviet-American relations. The master of the White House once again rammed it into Americans that, quote: "The Soviets only respect those who speak the language of force with them" and tried to put the blame for the arms race on the USSR.

Nevertheless, paradoxical as it may seem, this bellicose speech was more a demonstration of the Reagan administration's weakness of than a show of its strength. It was a kind of rearguard battle by Washington in the face of the broad Soviet peace offensive, which is supported by an increasing number of Americans and has been given powerful new impetus by the 27th CPSU Congress.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, Reagan's closest advisers urgently recommended that he make this speech. And this is why. "Secret public opinion polls," the newspaper points out, "have registered a drop in public support for the arms buildup program that Reagan has conducted throughout his presidency."

Yes, the series of constructive Soviet initiatives, such as, for example, the moratorium on nuclear explosions or the proposal to enter the 21st century without nuclear weapons, are beginning to knock the ground from beneath the feet of arms race supporters. That is why Washington's propaganda attack on the effective peace and security program put forward at the CPSU Congress has boomeranged into criticism of the U.S. Administration. "Deceiving People" -- this is how Tom Wicker, prominent American columnist, headed his commentary on the president's speech.

Of course, the American press is a distorting mirror. And it is difficult to get a complete and, above all, objective picture of events in Moscow through that press. Nevertheless, it is noticeable how avidly Americans seize on reports from the Soviet capital, seeking in them an answer to the questions troubling all mankind.

## ARTICLE CONSIDERS U.S. POSTURE TOWARD SOCIALISM

PM121527 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[A. Leontyev article under the "Publicist's Notes" rubric: "In the Name of the Future"]

[Excerpt] A correspondent of America's ABC TV asserts that on the day the CPSU Congress opened, the U.S. President was throwing snowballs in the White House grounds. He has also done a great many other less inoffensive things recently. He has received the ringleaders of the anti-Nicaraguan gangs in his office and tried to persuade congressmen to allocate them $100 million. He has read reports about the course of the "undeclared wars" against the peoples of Afghanistan and Angola.

But the main event was delivering an address to the nation twice -- on radio and television -- aimed at "pushing through" the latest increase in the military budget and beginning a new round in the arms race. Dozens of times the address mentioned "the Russians" in the role of bugbear and spoke about the need for a "tough approach" to relations with the USSR.

"It is typical," the French newspaper L'HUMANITE noted, "that Reagan should again resort to 'muscle flexing' immediately after M.S. Gorbachev's Political Report, which confirmed the Soviet plan for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. In essence, Reagan's statements represent the reply to the Soviet peace plan, whereas his letter to M.S. Gorbachev is no more than a propaganda maneuver." The White House boss was extremely irritated, LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS added, by the fact that the Soviet proposals, reaffirmed at the Moscow congress, are receiving a broad response and are being actively propagandized throughout the world. Reproaches and threats have rained down on the American correspondents who covered the work of the congress. They have been accused of "weak criticism" of the USSR and "insufficient patriotism," since when they have tried to "turn over a new leaf."

If you let U.S. reactionaries have their way they would ban not only our congress but our Soviet land, too. Is that not what they tried to do in the first 16 years after the October Revolution? President F. Roosevelt liked to recall the occasion that prompted him to establish diplomatic relations with the USSR. "In 1933," he used to say, "my wife visited a school in our country. In one classroom she saw a map showing a large blank area. She asked what it was and was told that you were not allowed to mention the name of that place. It was the Soviet Union." But now Washington is trying to slander the great socialist land to such an extent that in Americans' eyes it seems to be completely black.

Many enemies of socialism would prefer to wipe it from the face of the earth completely. It prevents the rich from duping, oppressing, and plundering the peoples and making a fortune from the arms race and military adventures. "Let us stop vacillating; let us use our power to consign Marxism-Leninism to the rubbish heap of history," Reagan blurted out on 8 June 1983. He cited the "Soviet military threat" as the pretext for a "crusade."

Washington discovers that "threat" just about everywhere. The Soviet Union has adopted a course of accelerating socioeconomic development? Beware! "This could turn the Russians into an even more formidable adversary," some U.S. economists say in panic. The USSR is showing great concern for the education of officer cadres. Congressmen are in alarm: "There is the serious danger (?!) that the Soviet officer corps is better prepared intellectually and has a deeper understanding of history." Another reason for displeasure!...

But we do not intend satisfying anyone, since we do not intend consigning anyone to the "rubbish heap of history." We oppose military confrontation and support peaceful cooperation, free development, and identical security for all countries and peoples. Each people decides and decides alone which system to choose and which banners to march under into the 21st century. We have chosen once and for all the most just and humane system in the world -- socialism. Almost 70 years ago U.S., British, French, and Japanese interventionists tried to drown it in blood, and the fascist scum tried to crush it with their tanks and suffocate it in gas chambers. Now thousands of U.S. and NATO nuclear missiles and bombers are targeted on it. We have defended our system in fierce fighting under the Communist Party's leadership and are always ready to stand up for it. We urge the West to take the path of peace. In our opinion, peace is the only road to take into the 21st century and beyond.

In the postwar decades the United States has stockpiled vast mountains of the very latest weaponry and combat hardware.

But it has no ideas to fire people's hearts and stir their energy and reason. "We, our nation," Presdient John Kennedy complained, "are now experiencing a need greater than the need for atomic, aerial, financial, industrial, or even human power -- it is the need for the power of ideas." He is echoed by the well-known U.S. politician G. Kennan: "We have nothing to teach the world. We must recognize that we have no answer to the questions facing human society in the modern era."

Capitalism demonstrates to the whole world the poverty of its philosophy and the unattainability of the goals of its aggressive and adventurist policy, which contains the threat of mankind's self-destruction. Socialism, on the other hand, demonstrates its indisputable advantages and indestructible belief in the triumph of Lenin's immortal ideas -- the ideas of peace and creation, freedom and happiness for all peoples of the world. And that was most convincingly demonstrated once again by the 27th CPSU Congress.

## PROFESSED ROLE OF U.S. PEACE INSTITUTE DISPUTED

PM121430 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent V. Soldatov: "'Hawks' in the Role of 'Doves'"]

[Text] New York -- They are absurd but quite real, the American critic W. Gibson remarked with regard to certain characters in Shakespeare's comedy "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The activity of the "U.S. Peace Institute" is quite absurd from the viewpoint of common sense but, at the same time, absolutely real from the viewpoint of factual authenticity.

Set up by decision of Congress, this institute is supposed to "promote the achievement of international peace." But the people whom President R. Reagan appointed the directors of this institute are as concerned about strengthening peace as a cat is concerned about the safety of chicks.

The "peace institute" is headed by J. Moore, chairman of the Oceans Policy Group under the Republican National Committee. This group and its chairman were resolutely opposed to the United States subscribing to the international treaty that proclaimed seabed resources the common property of mankind. Washington refused to subscribe to the treaty.

Next on the list of directors is B. (WAINROD), who heads the Heritage Foundation's foreign and defense policy studies group. This organization of extreme right-wingers has drawn up the most reactionary ideas for the Reagan administration, including the idea of "opposition" to the Soviet Union.

(D. Bark) is engaged on roughly the same questions in a similar reactionary establishment -- the Hoover Institute of War, Revolution, and Peace. In 1980 (Bark) took an active part in R. Reagan's election campaign, advising him on international questions.

No less colorful is the figure of another director -- E. Kirkpatrick, husband of the well-known J. Kirkpatrick. This professor, who openly espouses anti-Soviet views, wrote a book in which he warns Americans of "communist activeness in the world."

According to the charter of the "U.S. Peace Institute," the secretaries of defense and state, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the head of the Nationa Defense Institute are also directors. At the institute's first sessoin, held at the end of February, the secretaries of defense and state were absent.

In his place the defense secretary sent his assistant R. Perle, one of the most vehement anti-Soviets not only at the Pentagon but also, probably, in the United States.

Other participants in the session also plainly have nothing in common with the struggle for peace and espouse anti-Soviet views. General R. Lawrence, who represented the National Defense Institute, for example, campaigns for increased spending on arms.

You can imagine how these people laughed when they unexpectedly found themselves in the role of "doves." Probably some thought: How did that one get here, for he is even further to the right than I am?

[The following paragraph is boxed off within the article] When the draft law on setting up the "U.S. Peace Institute" was being discussed in Congress, skeptics claimed that this whole venture was pointless and would end in a farce. And this is just what has happened. The skeptics evidently knew that the American right-wingers in power are organically incapable of being guided by common sense and that they conceal their imperialist policy behind words about a desire for peace.

U.S. REQUEST FOR 20-YEAR OKINAWA EXTENSION NOTED

LD122353 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2010 GMT 12 Mar 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] In the first edition of the review I quoted this morning's report from Tokyo which said that the United States is trying to pile up on the Japanese a considerable proportion of the cost of maintaining the communications center for the U.S. Navy at Yokohama. And here it seems that the Yankees' appetite grows with the eating and this theme is developing, so to speak, like a continuing novel.

A few hours later today, another report came in from Japan. It says that the U.S. Command have asked the Japanese Government to extend for a further 20 years -- until 2007 -- the agreement that gives the United States the right to use its military base on the island of Okinawa. According to a Japanese press report, the inhabitants of Okinawa with the support of democratic organizations in the country have launched a fight against the Americans throwing their weight about on this island. At a meeting which took place in the town of Naha, more than 6,000 people taking part adopted a resolution protesting the Pentagon's plans to prolong the occupation of Okinawa.

WEINBERGER ASKS JAPAN TO JOIN SDI PROGRAM

LD112322 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1956 GMT 11 Mar 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has called on Japan to join in the star wars program as soon as possible. The Pentagon chief stated the United States' interest in receiving highly complex Japanese technology for the implementation of its space militarization program. According to Weinberger, discussion of the details of a forthcoming agreement on Tokyo's participation in the star wars program will be one of the main topics of talks during his visit to Japan.

## ARKHIPOV SAID SECOND CHOICE FOR PRC VISIT

HK130746 Hong Kong AFP in English 0728 GMT 13 Mar 86

[By Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Excerpt] Beijing, March 13 (AFP) -- Moscow decided at the last moment to downgrade its delegation due here this weekend for Sino-Soviet economic and trade talks, Soviet diplomatic sources said here Thursday.

The Kremlin had first planned to send Nikolay Talyzin, a first deputy premier and newly-appointed alternate Politburo member close to party chief Mikhail Gorbachev as Moscow's chief delegate to a Sino-Soviet commission meeting on trade and the economy, the sources said.

But Soviet authorities changed their minds at the last moment and decided to send instead Ivan Arkhipov, who is also a first deputy premier, but aged 78 is regarded as less powerful, with only Communist Party Central Committee membership, the sources said.

This was confirmed by Western diplomats, who saw it as a sign that a more realistic mood was setting in over Sino-Soviet relations, which had been touched with a whiff of euphoria in the past two years.

## PRC SENTENCES AIRLINER HIJACKER TO 8 YEARS

LD062127 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] A XINHUA agency report has been published in Beijing on the criminal proceedings in Harbin against Alimuradov, who hijacked an AN-24 passenger aircraft to PRC territory on 19 December of last year. The Harbin city court sentenced Alimuradov to 8 years imprisonment for crimes connected with the aircraft hijacking.

## MOSCOW SOIREE FETES CPC FIGURE'S BIRTHDAY

LD120009 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2200 GMT 12 Mar 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A soiree devoted to the 100th birth anniversary of Lin Boju, a prominent figure of the Chinese Communist Party [CPC] took place at the House of Friendship With Peoples of Foreign Countries. He was elected to the membership of the CPC Central Committee Politburo at the Eighth CP Congress and was a deputy president of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society Central Administration. The speakers at the soiree noted that Lin Boju possessed outstanding qualities as revolutionary organizer and throughout his life was faithful to the cause of revolutionary struggle and the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. Ambassador Li Zewang and staff of the PRC Embassy in the USSR were present at the soiree.

## BILATERAL TRADE TALKS WITH JAPAN OPEN IN MOSCOW

LD112219 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- Intergovernmental Soviet-Japanese consultations on the development of bilateral trade and economic realtions have opened here today. A delegation of representatives of Japanese governmental organizations led by Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Reishi Teshima has arrived in Moscow for the consultations. The Soviet side at the talks is headed by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksey Manzhulo.

A broad range of issues is to be discussed in thecourse of the current consultations, the head of the Soviet delegation said, opening the meeting. It is necessary to consolidate in action the positive changes, which have manifested themselves in bilateral relations, to exchange views on issues of mutual trade and economic cooperation, to generalize the accumulated positive experience and draw lessons from the negative phenomena in the development of trade and economic relations in recent past.

A broadening of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic relations is of tremendous significance for strengthening relations between the two countries, Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Reishi Teshima pointed out in his speech. The current consultations, he stressed, are being conducted on the basis of the new trade and payments agreement, which was signed during the visit to Japan of Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister in January this year.

Among the broad range of issues on the agenda of the current talks are also those pertaining to the holding of the tenth meeting of the Japanese-Soviet and Soviet-Japanese committees on economic cooperation and the holding of a Japanese industrial exhibition in Moscow in autumn this year, Reishi Teshima said.

### Aristov Recieves Teshima

LD122019 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- Boris Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, today received R. Teshima, Japan's deputy foreign minister, head of the Japanese delegation at the Soviet-Japanese intergovernmental consultations on commercial and economic matters.

Questions of the development of Soviet-Japanese commercial and economic relations connected with the new agreement for 1986-1990 concluded in January were discussed.

## KANSAI-SOVIET TRADE FEDERATION INAUGURATED

PM121643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA own correspondent Yu. Vdovin and TASS correspondent S. Logachev: "In the Interests of Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] Osaka, 11 Mar -- The constituent congress of the Kansai region Japanese-Soviet trade federation was held today in Osaka. It includes about 2,000 trade and industrial companies, firms, and economic organizations of Western Japan. D. Kawakatsu, an influential representative of the region's business circles and chairman of the board of directors of the Nankai Electric Railways company, was elected president of the federation.

Kansai is Japan's second biggest trade and economic center after the capital's Kanto region. It accounts for about one-fifth of the total number of enterprises of Japanese industry's production sectors, nearly 10 percent of the GNP, 20 percent of the country's foreign trade turnover, and one-fourth of the volume of Soviet-Japanese trade.

The new federation sets itself the goal of promoting the expansion of trade and economic relations between the two countries, propagandizing the Soviet Union's achievements in economic development, and further activating Japanese-Soviet cultural exchange.

Addressing the gathering, D. Kawakatsu, the federation's president, expressed the hope that the creation of this organization will promote the intensification of mutual understanding and the consolidation of good-neighborly relations between the two countries. At the conclusion of the congress a seminar was held on "the new 5-year plan for the Soviet Union's economic development and the prospects of Japanese-Soviet trade and economic relations."

FURTHER ON KANG SONG-SAN DELEGATION ACTIVITIES

SK120453 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], which participated in the grand work of the 27th CPSU Congress, stayed in Volgograd. A Soviet-Korean friendship meeting was held at the (Sergenskiy) tractor plant in the city on 5 March with the participation of numerous people. Attending the meeting were hundreds of workers and engineering functionaries. (Alexander Anipken), secretary of the Volgograd oblast party committee, spoke at the meeting.

He said: [Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] The signing of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance was an important and significant event in the Soviet-Korean relations. This year marks the 25th anniversary of the signing of the treaty. The fraternal friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Korea have been further strengthened as a result of the visit to the Soviet Union in 1984 by the party and government delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president.

Like the Soviet people, [words indistinct]. Along with the passage of years, our cooperation has been enhanced in the international arena. We resolutely support the demands of the DPRK Government and the Korean people that the U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea and the Korean peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free zone, and efforts made by the fraternal Korean people in the cause of reunifying the country on a peaceful and democratic basis. [end recording]

Amid an ardent welcome from the participants, Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, spoke at the friendship meeting.

He said: [Begin recording] Dear comrades and friends, our WPK delegation is visiting the great Soviet Union, a close friendly country, to attend the 27th CPSU Congress which is of great significance in the history of the development of the CPSU and is very pleased to meet the party members and workers of the [Sergenskiy] tractor plant.

Volgograd, a city of heroes where the fate of World War II was changed, and the (Sergenskiy) tractor plant, a symbol of [words indistinct], are widely known to the Korean people as well as the Soviet people. In particular, this plant, a significant plant where the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song visited and left footprints 33 years ago, is (?vividly) cherished in the memory of the Korean people.

In the name of the WPK delegation, I express wholehearted thanks to the party members and workers of this plant for arranging this grand meeting at the (Sergenskiy) tractor plant, warmly welcoming our delegation, and giving encouraging words filled with friendly sentiments just now. [applause]

Also, I convey warm fraternal greetings from the WPK and the Korean workers to the CPSU and the Soviet workers through the employees of this plant and you. [end recording]

Noting that the 27th CPSU Congress is of great historic significance, Comrade Kang Song-san stressed that the decisions of the congress will have a great effect on the augmentation of the economic might of the Soviet Union. He said that the implementation of the decisions is one of the important tasks assigned to the Soviet workers, and wished the fraternal people success in the struggle to implement the decisions of the congress.

The head of the Korean delegation expressed [word indistinct] thanks to the CPSU and the Soviet state for actively supporting the Korean people's struggle for national reunification and for [words indistinct].

In conlcusion, Comrade Kang Song-san said: [Begin recording] Constantly strengthening and developing the friendly relations with the CPSU and the Soviet people are a consistent policy of our party. Our party is very pleased with the fact that, today, the fraternal friendship and comradely cooperative relations between the two parties and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union are being incessantly strengthened and developed in conformity with the spirit agreed upon at the highest-level meeting between the leaders of the two countries during the visit to the Soviet Union by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in May 1984 and in accordance with [words indistinct]

In the future, the WPK and the Korean people will also make all efforts to even further strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union forged in the joint struggle for the victory of the socialist and communist cause.

Long live the everlasting and immortal fraternal friendship and unity between the WPK and the CPSU and between the Korean and the Soviet peoples! [applause] [end recording]

TASS REPORTS FURTHER ON CASTRO'S VISIT TO DPRK

LD111752 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 TASS -- There is no task more topical now than the task of saving the world from war conflagration the danger of which largely heightened following aggressive designs of international, above all American imperialism. This has been stated by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at a mass meeting which was held in Pyongyang today. The meeting was held in honour of the party and governmental delegation of the Republic of Cuba now on a visit here. The delegation is led by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers.

The new peace initiatives of the CPSU particularly the programme of full elimination of nuclear weapons which was made in the January 15 statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev are of great significance for averting a thermonuclear catastrophe, ending the arms race, stressed the DPRK leader.

The recent 27th CPSU Congress provides yet another eloquent evidence of the Soviet Union's consistent foreign policy course. Unity of socialist and nonaligned countries which are energetically and consistently fighting for diminishing nuclear threat is the indispensable condition for the triumph of the cause of the peace forces. A considerable contribution to the consolidation of security could be made by establishment of nuclear free zones in different parts of the world, including the Korean peninsula where a dangerous seat of tension is being stirred up by U.S. military preparations, said Kim Il-song.

Fidel Castro noted in his speech that Cuba and the DPRK are unanimous in the striving to curb aggressive designs of American imperialism, to prevent the arms race from being spread to outer space. He fully supported the rightful struggle waged by the Korean people for peaceful democratic unification of the country and expressed gratitude to the USSR, DPRK and other socialist countries for the assistance in strengthening Cuba's defensive capability.

A treaty of friendship and cooperation was concluded today between the DPRK and Republic of Cuba. The treaty was signed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, president of the DPRK, and Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Councils of Ministers.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH THANKS GORBACHEV, GROMYKO

LD112044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko have received a telegram from Jambyn Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee General Secretary and Mongolian People's Republic Great People's Hural Presidium chairman. The Mongolian leader thanked them for the cordial congratulations and good wishes addressed to him on the occasion of his 60th birthday and for the high award of the Soviet Government.

Jambyn Batmonh wished the Soviet people happiness, prosperity, and even more majestic achievements in the task of implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, in the struggle for peace and security of peoples.

## DEMICHEV DELEGATION ATTENDS INDIAN CP CONGRESS

### Departure From Moscow

LD101647 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture, departed Moscow today for New Delhi to participate in the work of the 13th Indian Communist Party Congress. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Talyzin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and other officials.

### Stopover in Tashkent

GF121211 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, made a stopover in Tashkent while enroute to Delhi to participate in the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of India. Comrades Anichev, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and Kutsobin, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, are among the delegation.

During their stay in Tashkent, the delegation members visited the new Tashkent television tower complex and the lemon gardens of the Lenin Kolkhoz in Ordzhonikidze Rayon and acquainted themselves with sites of interest in the Uzbek capital. The CPSU delegation was met and seen off at Tashkent Airport by members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, Comrades Usmankhodzhayev, Abdullayeva, and Kadyrov, and by other officials.

### Arrives in India

LD111055 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1033 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Delhi, 11 Mar -- A CPSU delegation led by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, arrived here today at the invitation of the National Council of the Communist Party of India [CPI] to take part in the work of the 13th CPI Congress.

The CPSU delegation was met at New Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport by representatives of the leadership of the CPI. Among those meeting it was Vasiliy Rykov, USSR ambassador in India.

### Opening Activities

LD122024 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Patna, Bihar March 12 TASS -- The 13th congress of the Communist Party of India opened here today. It is attended by over 1,300 delegates representing 479,000 party members. Some 30 delegations of communist, workers' and revolutionary-democratic parties, national liberation movements, a number of democratic and international organizations came to attend the congress, including a CPSU delegation led by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee.

The opening speech was delivered at the congress by Rajeshwara Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India. He said that the Communist Party of India had always been a dependable detachment of the international communist movement. Even in the most difficult conditions it raised high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Rajeshwara Rao expressed high appreciation of the results of the 27th CPSU Congress. I am sure that the Political Report delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as other documents and resolutions of the congress, will be of great support for the forces fighting for peace, socialism, democracy and national liberation, he said.

The international situation has become more complicated of late, the speaker pointed out. Disregarding world public opinion, imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, is stepping up the nuclear arms race. A dangerous and complicated situation has taken shape in India too. This happened first of all, through the fault of the ruling circles of the U.S. and its allies which are striving to destabilize the internal life of this country, Rajeshwara Rao said. In these conditions Indian Communists should take a more active part in the solution of important problems facing the country and the world. We shall spare no effort for upholding the interests of the people, the unity and territorial integrity of our homeland, for supporting all those who are fighting against imperialism, for peace on earth, Rajeshwara Rao said in conclusion.

## CPSU Sends Greetings

PM121341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the 13th Communist Party of India [CPI] Congress

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee warmly greets the delegates to the 13th CPI Congress.

Your congress is taking place in a complex situation. It has been caused by the fact that the most aggressive circles of imperialism are continuing their line toward military superiority and are seeking to dictate their will to other peoples.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that in the nuclear age ther is not and cannot be a sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The recent 27th CPSU Congress put forward a broad program for ensuring peace for all peoples.

The prevention of war accords with the aspirations of the peoples of the entire world. They resolutely demand that the arms race be halted, that its emergence into space be prevented, and that the threat of nuclear annihilation looming over the world be eliminated.

The CPSU believes that mankind's very important task in preserving peace on earth can be achieved by the pooled efforts of all peace-loving forces, which can thwart the dangerous designs of the aggressive circles of imperialism.

Our congress has adopted the new draft of the program that provides for the planned and comprehensive improvement of socialism and Soviet society's further advance toward communism. The basic guidelines for the USSR's socioeconomic development have been adopted. The practical activity of the party and entire Soviet people will reveal still more fully the potential and advantages of the socialist system.

The Soviet Union highly rates the CPI's vigorous actions for peace and against the threat of nuclear war. It is making a great contribution to the development and consolidation of friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, which accords with the fundamental interests of the two countries' peoples and the consolidation of the cause of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

We wish the fraternal CPI and all Indian Communists further successes in merging with all democratic and national patriotic forces to strengthen the country's national independence, unity, and territorial integirty, in the struggle for the Indian working people's vital interests and for the Country's development along the path of democracy and social progress.

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

May the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India strengthen and develop!

The CPSU Central Committee

U.S., UK 'MISINFORMATION' ABOUT DRA CITED

PM121512 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by correspondent A. Krivopalov under the rubric "Behind the Scenes of Subversion": "Launch Sites for Soap Bubbles; British Journalist Exposes Methods of Misinformation About Afghanistan"]

[Text] London -- "The majority of the British correspondents who covered the Falklands war were indignant that the British Ministry of Defense fed them with one-sided reports of the fighting. Supported by colleagues from other countries, they swore then: "Never again will they be able to use us in that way." This is a passage from an article by Jonathan Steele published in London's THE GUARDIAN. It also states that journalists have not kept that oath...

The article describes how Western journalists are worked on by spokesmen for the U.S. and British Embassies in Islamabad and Delhi. At official briefings on the situation in Afghanistan they use the same method that was tried and tested by the British military department during the crisis over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

Recalling the oath, Steele sarcastically remarks: "The proud stand taken then unfortunately differs from the present actions." THE GUARDIAN staffer claims: Attending meetings with the press organized by the U.S. and British diplomatic missions, journalists are given tendentious information on what is happening in Afghanistan and usually pass it on without checking it.

"The tone is set by the news agencies with their desire to provide a 'scoop' and a 'sensational headline' -- which frequently gains the upper hand over true skepticism and sober judgment," J. Steele goes on to write.

At a recent briefing held at the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, Steele was astounded to hear that the city of Paghman was "firmly in the hands of the resistance forces." The thing is that shortly before that press conference Steele had been in Afghanistan and had traveled to... Paghman. He had seen that there was no trace of dushmans there.

The primary sources of the information which U.S. and British diplomats "share" with the writing fraternity at meetings with the press in Pakistan or India are dispatches from the U.S. and British missions in Kabul. Speaking ironically about this practice, Steele writes:

SOMETIMES THEIR REPORTS ARE COMPILED ON THE BASIS OF RUMORS WHICH THE EMBASSY COOK GETS FROM THE MARKET ALONG WITH PROVISIONS. [passage printed in upper case]

"All villages within a radius of 40 km of Jalalabad were destroyed in the course of fighting -- this 'news' was presented to correspondents at a briefing," Jonathan Steele goes on to write. "But I went there that same week and saw that region's prosperous settlements."

In the opinion of the British journalist, the falsified picture of the situation in Afghanistan is needed to cheer up those who support the dushmans politically and militarily. The chief thing is that the information selected in this way should fulfill its purpose today, and then let the soap bubbles burst. This is how the experienced correspondent of London's THE GUARDIAN concludes his testimony.

It would be a good thing if this lesson were also learned by the other British journalists who seek to hush up the grave crimes of the bandits and counterrevolutionaries waging a doomed struggle against the people's power in Afghanistan.

## KARMAL INTERVIEWED ON IMPACT OF CPSU CONGRESS

PM111619 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Mar 86 Single Edition p 7

[A. Borovik interview with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council: "In the Vanguard of Progress"; date, place not specified]

[Text] [Borovik] Comrade Karmal, you headed the PDPA delegation that attended the 27th CPSU Congress. What, in your view, are the main results of the Soviet Communists' forum?

[Karmal] Every CPSU congress is a historic event, a new milestone in the life of all progressive mankind. The 27th CPSU Congress once again demonstrated the unshakable prestige which the CPSU enjoys in the international arena. The Soviet Communists' forum confirmed that the Soviet Union is at the head of the worldwide struggle for peace and social progress. The party's creative, Leninist approach to solving topical domestic and international problems was fully reflected in the Political Report and other documents submitted to the congress. The congress analyzed in depth the major changes that have occurred in the life of the USSR and the entire contemporary world over the past decades. The congress not only drew important conclusions from the past, but it also defined the main future tasks. The documents submitted to the congress represent a major new contribution by the CPSU to the treasure-house of revolutionary theory.

[Borovik] Could you briefly describe the current situation relating to Afghanistan? Especially in view of the fact that the need to normalize that situation was also discussed at the congress.

[Karmal] I am convinced that the implementation of the Soviet peace program set forth in the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and endorsed at the congress is of great significance for the DRA too. At present, the undeclared war unleashed against the DRA by imperialism and regional reaction is not only not abating but, on the contrary, is spreading. The United States has spent vast sums of money on this criminal war in recent years.

[Borovik] How much, approximately?

[Karmal] Around $1.5 billion. Thousands of armed bandits instructed to plunder, kill, and destroy our homes are annually infiltrated into Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan, which has been transformed into a bridgehead for permanent aggression against the DRA, and from Iran.

[Borovik] In your speech at the congress you cited an Afghan proverb which is very much to the point: Before you build a house, choose your neighbor. This ancient axiom has lost none of its topicality today. This is emphasized by the fact that Afghanistan also has friendly neighbors who are its loyal friends.

[Karmal] Quite. The USSR's entire history is a history of fraternal international assistance to fighters for justice and national liberation. Recently we celebrated the 65th anniversary of the friendship treaty between Afghanistan and Russia. We will never forget the tremendous, selfless assistance given us by the Soviet Union. Friendship and cooperation with the USSR are the guarantee of our independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

[Borovik] In recent times, Afghanistan has achieved new successes in the economic sphere, and the social base of the April Revolution has been markedly expanded. Could you tell us in detail about this, please?

[Karmal] Despite the war, we look to the future with confidence. The implementation of the land and water reform continues in the country' the scale of construction is increasing; and the struggle against illiteracy is gathering momentum. We have elaborated the main avenues of the DRA's socioeconomic development for the period from March 1986 through March 1991. The PDPA attaches great importance to strengthening the DRA Armed Forces. After comprehensively analyzing the domestic and external situations we have drawn up a concept for the expansion of the social base of revolutionary power. In accordance with this line of action, the organs of state power and administration were enlarged by involving in them a considerable number of non-party representatives of various strata and sections of the society and of the country's nationalities and ethnic groups. The Loya Jirga and the Supreme Tribal Jirga expressed full support for our party's domestic and foreign policy. However, it is too soon to be content. A great deal remains to be done.

To conclude our conversation, I would like to express sincere wishes to the friendly Soviet people for further successes on the path of implementing the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

ARTICLE VIEWS BACKGROUND TO PHILIPPINES EVENTS

PM051541 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Mar 86 p 9

[Mariam Salganik article under the rubric "We Report the Details": "'Rescue Operation': Episode Two"]

[Excerpts] "As a parody of democracy, the play has even acquired a kind of theatrical charm," America's TIME wrote of the Philippine elections, when it was announced that Ferdinand Marcos had gained 10,807,179 votes against 9,491,716 for Corazon Aquino.

Counting the votes took 8 days. The 30 official counters, processing the figures on the counting commission's computers, gave up, stating that the results of the vote were being falsified by Marcos' supporters. The 104 Catholic bishops (90 percent of the Philippines' population are Catholics) declared the elections to be an "unprecedented case of misrepresentation" and called on Marcos to admit the truth. Marcos declared himself the winner and demanded to be sworn in.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes was quite right when he said that U.S. policy toward the Philippines "was consistent from the first." Substantial U.S. economic and military "aid" plus the rents paid for the military bases on Philippine territory kept the Marcos government afloat for a long time. However, judging by the present state of the Philippine economy, these resources mainly stayed in the pockets of the presidential entourage and the Army leadership, where corruption and political gangsterims had begun to acquire a downright fantastic scale. Moreover the masses' dissatisfaction began to swell the ranks of the rebel movement -- the New People's Army, whose numbers are now estimated at 30,000. Even within the Philippine Army a movement for reforms began.

The "Communist threat" which all the left-wing Philippine forces represent in the U.S. Administration's eyes, the threat to the bases, and the threat to U.S. economic interests forced it to demand from Marcos a more flexible policy, but that turned out badly for Marcos. In 1983 Marcos' oldest political opponent, Benigno Aquino, who had been allowed to return home after long exile, was shot at Manila airport. The sinister General Fabian Ver, Marcos' closest assistant, was accused of the murder -- and at once acquitted.

The storm of indignation aroused by these events made both Marcos and the U.S. Administration act. Very reluctantly, Marcos scheduled presidential elections for 7 February 1986. The New People's Army and the left-wing nationalist organization "Bayan" decided to boycott them, and all the other anti-Marcos forces united around B. Aquino's widow -- Corazon Aquino.

It is hard to say what percentage of the votes she actually won (around 70 percent, it is believed in the Philippines), but one thing is clear -- she received the mass support of the Philippine people.

At 0500 hours on 26 February Marcos and his family were shipped out of the Philippines by a U.S. Air Force plane. The operation to rescue the ex-president echoed the operation to rescue the ex-dictator of Haiti -- so recent that many people suggest that Reagan's "delayed reaction" to Marcos' stubbornness is explained by his reluctance to play out "episode two." The plane marked with a red cross had hardly landed on Guam Island when the Reagan administration recognized Corazon Aquino's government.

What next? Will Corazon Aquino be able to preserve the unity of the anti-Marcos front and set about healing the gravely sick Philippine economy, how independent will her government's foreign policy course be? One thing is now clear: the people, who voted for Aquino, expect substantial changes from her in the Philippines' domestic and foreign course.

U.S. TO REVIVE THAI BASES AS REGIONAL OPTION

PM121045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Admiral Ronald Hays, commander, U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and Indian Ocean, recently paid a 3-day visit to Thailand. It has to be said that high-ranking Pentagon officials have recently begun turning up so frequently in Bangkok that the Asian countries' press hardly has time to record them. But this visit attracted the newspapers' special attention, giving rise to many commentaries. And this is why. First, the Pentagon chief himself -- Caspar Weinberger -- is expected to arrive in Bangkok early in April, where he will sign a number of agreements on behalf of the U.S. Administration. And R. Hays' talks with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and with A. Kamlang-ek, commander of the Armed Forces, were regarded as "preparing the appropriate ground" for these agreements.

Second, the annual American-Thai Cobra Gold-86 military maneuvers are soon to begin. Approximately 20,000 soldiers will participate in them. Landing, ground, and air operations will be rehearsed, using the latest arms. As already reported, these exercises will be conducted for the first time in direct proximity to the Thai-Cambodian border -- which is correctly viewed by the public in Southeast Asian countries as a provocation against the PRK. In addition, there was thorough discussion of the question of setting up American weapons and ammunition dumps on Thai territory. As the press reports, Weinberger will write in the final period in an agreement which is being prepared during this visit. The Pentagon's intention to set up in Thailand a network of strategic dumps like those that exist in the FRG and South Korea, Japan's ASAHI writes, attests to far-reaching plans.

Newspapers also point out that in Thailand, R. Hays touched on the question of "demothballing" the U.S. air bases there, which were actively used during the years of the aggressive Vietnam War. As is known, those bases played an important role in the conduct of American troops' combat operations in Indochina. Aircraft took off from those bases to bomb the cities and villages of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. In 1976 the United States, defeated in the "dirty war" against the peoples of Indochina, was forced to close down those installations and withdraw its troops from Thailand. But a certain number of American military personnel are there even now. And Utapao base has been used extensively by U.S. military aircraft for 5 years now in joint exercises with the Thai Army.

By all accounts, the theme of the Pentagon's return to its former positions will be the leading topic in Weinberger's talks with the Thai leadership. The plans to "reanimate" the U.S. military bases are creating growing alarm among the Thai public and in broad political circles in all countries of the region.

This alarm has assumed a still greater scale in connection with the well-known events in the Philippines. The press draws attention to a report by a special research group of the U.S. Congress, which states that in the event of "the impossibility of continuing to use the American military bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay in the Philippines, they could be relocated in other parts of Asia." It is no secret that the most right-wing circles in Bangkok are prepared to offer the Pentagon its former bases on Thai territory "as an option."

As we see, proclaiming and defending its imperial interests in Asia and the Pacific, the United States intends to continue increasing its military presence in that part of the world. Here an exclusively subordinate role is allocated to other peoples. This policy is fraught with the possibility of exacerbating tension and kindling new military conflicts.

SHEVARDNADZE TO VISIT POLAND IN MARCH

LD121511 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of of the CPSU Central Committee and Foreign Minister of the USSR, will pay an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Poland in the second half of this month at the invitation of the Polish Government.

SED POLITBURO PRAISES CPSU CONGRESS, GORBACHEV

LD121751 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin March 12 TASS -- The 27th CPSU Congress enriches the treasury of the experience of the fraternal parties in socialist development and creates powerful stimuli for their close cooperation. The consistent implementation of the course towards the speeding up of the socio-economic development of the Soviet society will go together with the development of the forces of socialism in the world and the growth of its power of attraction.

This is pointed out in a statement of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany circulated here. The session of the Political Bureau heard a report of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, president of the GDR State Council, on the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and on the activities of the GDR delegation there.

The 27th CPSU Congress demonstrated the unbreakable unity between socialism and peace, as well as the constructive approach of the Soviet Union to the most burning problems of today. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, all the communists and the working people of the GDR welcome the new proposal on the creation of an all-embracing system of international security put forward from the rostrum of the congress, the statement says. The Political Bureau regarded the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of January 15, 1986, as a program of saving mankind from a nuclear catastrophe, the only one in its way, the program that ensures a historic opportunity for a peaceful future.

GDR ARMY JUBILEE CELEBRATED IN MOSCOW

PM111315 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Mar 86 Single Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the capital's public and of Moscow garrison servicemen devoted to the 30th anniversary of the GDR National People's Army [NVA] was held at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army on 7 March.

In the presidium of the meeting were Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states Joint Armed Forces; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact states Joint Armed Forces; generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces; veterans of the Great Patriotic War; and representatives of the capital's public. E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, was also there.

The meeting was opened by A.I. Kostenko, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom.

The report was delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov.

The victory of the Soviet Union and its valiant Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War, the speaker pointed out, brought the German people liberation from Hitlerite fascism and gave them the opportunity to embark on the path of progressive socialist development. The development of the GDR as an autonomous, independent state took place in an uncompromising struggle against the forces of external reaction and the attempts by the West's militarist circles to halt the country's movement along the socialist path. The GDR's entry into the Warsaw Pact Organization considerably strengthened its international position and political independence and ensured the Republic's territorial inviolability.

The development of the GDR NVA -- an Army of the new socialist type -- is inseparably linked with the history of the German working class' struggle for tis social liberation and for socialist transformations. Right from the beginning, the SED was the directing force in the building and development of the GDR NVA. Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen see the GDR people and Army as their comrades and allies in the struggle for cmomon communist ideals. The combat friendship of our Armies' servicemen is strong and unbreakable.

The allied Armies' servicemen are well aware that the grand programs outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress and the fraternal communist and workers parties' congresses will be carried out in an intense struggle between the forces of peace and progress and the forces of imperialist reaction. GDR NVA personnel are fulfilling their international duty with honor, making a worthy contribution to further strengthening the defense capability of their own country and of our entire military-political alliance.

The meeting was addressed by Major General G. Oldenburg, military, naval, and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR. He pointed out that the unbreakable friendship and cooperation between the peoples and Armed Forces of the GDR and the USSR serve the interests of both countries' peoples and the interests of peace and socialism.

On the same day Maj Gen G. Oldenburg, military, naval, and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR, gave a reception to mark the GDR NVA's 30th anniversary.

Present at the reception were Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states Joint Armed Forces; Adm A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces. The guests included military, naval, and air attaches at the embassies of a number of foreign states in the Soviet Union. E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, was present.

REPORT ON RESULTS OF SPAIN'S NATO REFERENDUM

LD130647 Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Madrid March 13 TASS -- Preliminary results of the nation-wide referendum on the issue of NATO membership were officially announced in Spain after 99 per cent of the ballots had been counted. A majority of voters (52.2 per cent of those who took part in the referendum) favored the nation's continued membership of the NATO alliance. About 40 per cent of those who took part in the referendum voted against the participation in NATO. Before the voting the ruling Socialist Workers' Party of Spain had launched a high-pressure propaganda campaign under the motto "vote 'for' in the interests of the country." The party's leadership used to say that the withdrawal from NATO would allegedly lead to the country's "isolation."

USSR READY TO 'COMPROMISE' ON BALTIC DEMARCATION

PM121424 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Stockholm, 11 Mar -- Soviet-Swedish talks on the demarcation of sea areas in the Baltic began here 10 March. Before the start of the talks the Soviet delegation expressed profound condolences to the Swedish side in connection with the tragic death of Prime Minister Olof Palme.

The question of the demarcation of the continental shelf and the economic zone in the Baltic will be discussed at the talks, which will last 3 days. The Soviet delegation emphasized its readiness to seek, through joint efforts, a mutually acceptable compromise solution to this important question for both sides.

CARLSSON ELECTED NEW SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER

LD121325 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm March 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reporting. The Swedish Riksdag (parliament) today elected Ingvar Carlsson new prime minister of Sweden.

Mr. Carlsson is a prominent Swedish political figure. He is currently chairman of the Social Democratic Labor Party (SDLP) of Sweden. He was elected party chairman at a meeting of the SDLP board held soon after the tragic death of Olof Palme.

For many years Carlsson closely cooperated with the late Swedish prime minister. He shares Mr. Palme's political views. At different times Ingvar Carlsson held a number of ministerial posts. Prior to Palme's assassination he was deputy prime minister and minister with special responsibility for research.

After being elected SDLP chairman Mr Carlsson said that the policy of Sweden, including on the international scene, would remain unchanged and stressed that the Swedish prime minister should devote as much attention to international affairs as Mr. Palme had done.

Carlsson reiterated this stance in connection with a special message addressed to the Swedish Government by the leaders of five countries, co-authors of the New Delhi Declaration. The message reaffirmed their determination to continue work for peace and nuclear disarmament in cooperation with the new Swedish prime minister. The duty of Sweden's representative, Mr Carlsson said in this connection, is to assist the forming of opinion directed against nuclear war.

RYZHKOV TO LEAD USSR DELEGATION TO PALME FUNERAL

LD111723 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The Soviet representation at the funeral of Olof Palme on Saturday is going to be on a higher level than expected. The Swedish Embassy in Moscow has announced that the Soviet delegation will be led by the chairman of the USSR Council of Minister Presidium Nikolay Ryzhkov. The Soviet first deputy foreign minister, Viktor Maltsev, is also expected to attend the funeral.

By this afternoon, 60 governments had announced to the Swedish Foreign Ministry that they would be represented at the funeral.

JOINT FINNISH TALKS ON OIL, TRADE HELD IN MOSCOW

LD111531 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Problems caused by the collapse in oil prices for trade between Finland and the Soviet Union are currently being surveyed in Moscow. The Finnish negotiators are led by Under Secretary of State for Trade at the Foreign Ministry Paavo Kaarlehto and the Soviet side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Aleksey Manzhulo. The aim is to survey ways of assuring the presentation of the level of Finnish exports. No final solution is expected to be reached in Moscow now, because clearer estimates of developments in oil prices this year are needed as a basis for solutions.

Under Secretary Kaarlehto returns to Helsinki tomorrow.

Talks End

LD122245 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Under Secretary of State Paavo Kaarlehto today ended his 3-day talks in Moscow on the problems of Finnish-Soviet trade. At the talks the Soviet side was represented by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Aleksey Manzhulo. Yrjoe Lansipuro reports from Moscow:

In Moscow this week, discussions were held at the level of officials about the problem caused to Soviet-Finnish trade by the falling world market price of oil. If trade was balanced at the old oil prices, the new lower prices of oil cause a deeper dent on the import side the lower oil prices fall. Now Under Secretary of State Paavo Kaarlehto and Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Aleksey Manzhulo and their assistants have discussed various alternatives through which imports could be increased. The Finnish shopping list has now been left for the Soviet side to study, for it is not always obvious that the desired products, for instance raw materials, are available without difficulty; a planned economy does not, at least in principle, produce for stockpiling.

A solution is being sought in any case on the basis agreed at a high level, in other words, that the level of trade will be preserved. Three-quarters of the exports already agreed for this year have been confirmed through trade agreements and the level of exports cannot remain much below the agreed level. There will be another opportunity for trade discussions in Moscow next week when Foreign Trade Minister Jermu Laine comes here in connection with a Finnish building exhibition.

## SOVIET-FINNISH SEMINAR DELEGATIONS REJECT ARMS RACE

PM121449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Security in the Name of the Future"]

[Text] No to the arms race. Security for all means security for every individual. This innermost desire, to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe, imbued the speeches of the participants in a Soviet-Finnish seminar on disarmament which ended in Moscow on 11 March.

A wide range of questions of cooperation between the two countries' peoples was examined. Special attention was devoted to a vitally important problem of the present day -- the relaxation of international tension. It was emphasized that the idea of creating an all-embracing system of international security, whose principal foundations were formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress, has elicited a tremendous response across the planet.

## ANTI-WAR LEADERS SUE NETHERLANDS ON MISSILE PLANS

LD121800 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- TASS commentator Lev Aksyonov writes: The hearing on the lawsuit brought against the Netherlands' state by 19,548 participants in the anti-war movement started in The Hague. They demand a legislative ban on the deployment in the Netherlands of 48 U.S. cruise missiles that are to be installed there before the end of 1988.

The question of the implementation of NATO's so-called "dual decision" adopted in December 1979 affects not the Netherlands alone. Inundating the territory of countries of the old world with its new nuclear missiles, the Pentagon has not enhanced the security of states of the region at all. Millions of citizens of Britain, FRG, Belgium, Italy, neighbouring countries arrive at the conclusion that the appearance of "Pershing" missiles, "nuclear death", in their countries inevitably turns them into hostages of Washington's nuclear policy.

Political parties, statesmen, scientists, trade union activists, clergymen, medics -- such is far from complete list of the forces participating in a powerful anti-war movement of Western Europe.

Social Democrats of the FRG demand that U.S. missiles be removed. In a statement circulated in Bonn, the presidium of the SDPG urged the FRG Government to declare immediately against the further deployment of those weapons in the country. British Labourites also hold a negative stand in the question of missile deployment. Labourites' leader Neil Kinnock stresses that a Labour government will set as one of its priority aims that of achieving withdrawal of U.S. missiles from the British Isles within a short period of time. He said the Labourites will demand that the USA remove these missiles in the same way as they were brought into Britain, and promptly.

Chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium Louis Van Geyt made a call to the Belgium Government to declare for an early achievement of an agreement on an end to the deployment and on subsequent removal of medium-range nuclear weapons. This would be the best answer of the government to the aspirations of broad circles of the peaceful Belgian public, he stressed.

Olof Palme, Sweden's prime minister, deputy president of the Socialist International, who died a tragic death, had devoted his entire life to the struggle for ridding Europe of armaments.

The Netherlands, which is not a large country, plays a remarkable role in the mass anti-war movement. Citizens of that country which has long-standing traditions of the struggle for peace have no wish to sacrifice their motherland to Washington's claims to "world supremacy". Suffice it to recall the unprecedented scope of the campaign against neutron weapons in the late seventies. As many as four million Dutch have signed the petition of protest against the implementation of NATO's nuclear missile plans.

Reflecting their opinion, leaders of anti-war organizations, who made the initiative for instituting the lawsuit, intend to compel the authorities to heed the voice of the masses. Precisely such developments would suit genuine interests of the security of the Netherlands, of entire Europe.

UK DEFENSE MINISTRY QUESTIONS U.S. 'CONSULTANTS'

LD122325 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Commentary by Sergey Sayenko]

[Text] The British Ministry of Defense has asked for explanations from the Pentagon over the visit of a group of high-ranking so-called consultants from the United States to Britain, Sergey Sayenko comments:

Though the conservative government obediently supports all military undertakings of the United States this time it has had to cut short the trip of American consultants, led by Robinson, as infringing on Britain's sovereign rights. The move followed the disclosure of the visitors' purposes in Britain. They were supposed to screen British companies that are to take part in the star wars program and later to hand over their findings to a special department at the Pentagon, which according to the FINANCIAL TIMES is making an absolutely secret list of sensitive military technology.

It appears that the Pentagon would like to clamp a lid of secrecy on the research efforts of companies that are prepared to contribute to the SDI project. This would mean that Britain, just like any other country participating in the star wars program, would have to pay with its national sovereignty because the Pentagon would prohibit British companies to use the latest technology in nonmilitary production. Ultimately it is the British economy that would suffer.

THATCHER MEETING WITH AFGHAN REBEL CRITICIZED

LD112147 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] London March 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Yevstigneyev reports:

The visit to Britain by a certain Abdul Haq, one of the leaders of the Afghan counter-revolutionary scum, has been organised at the highest official level. The bandit, who is a guest of the British Foreign Office, was received by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today. The details of the meeting are kept secret. But according to the information of the London press, the widening of Britain's aid to Afghan counter-revolutionaries was discussed. The DAILY EXPRESS notes that the Conservative cabinet intends to increase this aid under the pretext of "humaneness". Going by everything, the British conservatives are unabashed by the fact that they show "humaneness" to cutthroats uilty of the death of hundreds of peaceful Afghans. The 5,000 counter-revolutionaries commanded by Abdul Haq committed a lot of crimes against the people of Democratic Afghanistan. The newspaper GUARDIAN writes that Abdul Haq and his henchmen were, specifically, the masterminds of an explosion in the Kabul airport in the summer of 1984, the explosion that killed dozens of passengers.

Abdul Haq's reception by Prime Minister Thatcher has become a sort of culmination of his "consultations" with representatives of the British cabinet. Thus, he held talks with Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe and with Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Lady Young. According to a statement by the British Foreign Office, London expressed complete support for the Afghan counter-revolutionaries. It was noted that the British Government regards it quite acceptable to hold official contacts with representatives of Afghan counter-revolutionaries. It is recalled here that, as Margaret Thatcher admitted recently in a televised interview, Britain handed over four million sterling to so-called "Afghan refugees" in Pakistan in 1985 alone. It is precisely these funds that are used by "refugees" such as Abdul Haq to perpetrate violence and terror, against which the British Conservative cabinet declares so vigorously in words.

The decision of the Thatcher cabinet to invite the Afghan counter-revolutionary to Britain has been condemned by oppositional political parties of the country. The PRESS ASSOCIATION reports that a group of Labour MPs submitted to the House of Commons a petition which expresses profound concern over the fact that a counter-revolutionary who bears the responsibility for the death of people is a guest of the Foreign Office and of the prime minister. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan lodged official protests with the British Foreign Office over Abdul Haq's visit to London.

## ITALIAN DELEGATION'S SDI TALKS IN U.S. NOTED

LD122058 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Legantsov reports: An official Italian delegation is currently staying in the USA at the invitation of the U.S. Administration to sound out Italy's possibilities to participate in the "star wars" programme.

The delegation is led by Mario Porta, vice chairman of the interdepartmental committee of the arms manufacturing industry. The delegation also includes representatives of the Ministries of Defence, of Foreign Affairs and of other governmental departments, as well as representatives of Italian private industrial and financial corporations. The members of the delegation have already held a series of meetings at the Pentagon, including with Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, director of the organization for the implementation of the "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI). At present the Italian guests are familiarising themselves with the activity of military and civilian organisations participating in the effort to implement the SDI programme.

The stay of the Italian delegation at the invitation of the U.S. Administration is a new step in the large-scale campaign of the Reagan administration to gear the American allies, above all, the allies in the aggressive NATO bloc, to the "star wars" programme. Italy is the third West European country after Britain and the FRG to have agreed under Washington's pressure to support the plans of the White House to create space strike weapons systems. As James Abrahamson has recently told newsmen, U.S. Administration's delegations visited practically all the NATO member countries in order to draw them in work within the SDI framework.

## BULGARIAN OFFICIAL LINKS CIA TO PAPAL TRIAL LIES

LD112237 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw March 11 TASS -- Behind the "Bulgarian connection" in the attempted papal assassination trial one can clearly see the trace leading through Italian secret services to the CIA, Kostadin Lyutov, attorney-general of Bulgaria, said in an interview with PAP news agency.

The CIA's involvement in the fabrication of the "Bulgarian connection" is indisputable, he emphasized. One may have no doubts, however, that investigations into CIA provocations is a futile expectation. The Italian intelligence service, the Mafia and CIA extended services to each other on more than one occasion, the attorney-general said.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON 'PROPAGANDA' OF ANTONOV TRIAL

LD122309 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- More than nine months of court investigation, sometimes biased, and nearly forty tormenting months in custody is the price Sergei Antonov has been forced to pay. His plight vividly attests to the illusory nature of "human rights" in the West, the subject of so much talk by advocates of Western-style democracy and civil liberties, Eduard Kovalev writes in the NEW TIMES weekly, 11th issue.

The freedom, health and family life of an honest man, the peace of mind of his kin were sacrificed for the sake of mean political calculations. The "Antonov Case " shall for ever remain an example of a sleazy political provocation.

The pope attempted murder trial, staged allegedly for exposing the accomplices of the actual criminal, Ali Agca, who shot at Pope John Paul II, was deliberately led away by behind-the-scene forces and turned into a means of the large-scale political provocation against socialist countries, against detente in Europe.

Certain circles, Kovalev writes, have been seeking to "prove", come what may, the obviously false claim about "complicity" of Bulgarian nationals in the assassination attempt for nine months. The court was thus denied an opportunity to objectively reveal and expose the true accomplices Agca in all likelihood had.

An anti-Bulgarian, anti-Socialist campaign was launched around the assassination attempt on the pontiff's life and around the trial itself. Special services in the United States and several Western European countries, as well as professional misinformers on their payroll played a sinister part in working up the slanderous "Bulgarian connection" claim. The masterminds of the claim failed, however, despite all subterfuges. The attempts to break the will of the innocent Antonov failed, too. The position of the prosecution was finally undermined by the inevitable admission that Agca's anti-Bulgarian "testimony" was nothing but fiction.

The author notes in conclusion that it is up to jurors and judges, as Italian law goes, to give the final verdict. Only a few days are left before their ruling. Let us hope that the sense of justice and impartiality will prevail, and they will be able to remain free from the impact of the intrusive anti-communist, anti-socialist propaganda that for months described the horrors of "communist-controlled international terrorism", and sought to prove the "complicity" of Bulgarian citizens in the crime on St. Peter's Square. Let them return Sergei Antonov the freedom stolen from him, Kovalev writes.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES PASOK LEADER,PAPANDREOU MESSAGE

LD281441 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow February 28 TASS -- The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev today received member of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) Apostolos Tsokhatzopoulos, who is attending the 27th CPSU Congress. Apostolos Tsokhatzopoulos conveyed to Mikhail Gorbachev a message from the PASOK chairman, Prime Minister of Greece Andreas Papandreou.

The mutual striving to further develop relations of goodneighbourhood between the USSR and Greece, the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries, the readiness to make their corresponding contribution to the cause of easing international tension and curbing the arms race were expressed by the sides during the conversation. Mikhail Gorbachev conveyed heartfelt greetings to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

ATHENS SENTENCES FORMER U.S. COMMANDER IN ABSENTIA

LD111200 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Athens March 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Tkachuk reports: An Athens court, trying Philip William Smith, former commander of the U.S. Ellenikon Air Force base in Greece, in absentia, has sentenced the man to 15 years in prison.

It was established during the trial that Smith had illegally arrested Yeoryios Alexandrou, leader of the trade union of workers employed at U.S. bases, who actively campaigned against U.S. military presence in Greece.

The court ruling was met with approval by the Greek public pressing for the removal of U.S. military facilities from this country.

TASS PRAISES SOVIET-FRENCH SPACE COOPERATION

LD101906 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Paris March 10 TASS -- The programme for the study of the Halley's Comet using the Soviet "Vega-1" and "Vega-2" unmanned probes has been successfully fulfilled. The instruments and equipment which were installed aboard the Soviet probes allowed scientists to obtain a lot of important scientific data, said Isaak Revah, director of research programmes of the French National Centre for Space Research. He addressed a press conference here devoted to the preliminary analysis of the results of the experiments carried out under the "Venus-Halley's Comet" international project grouping scientists from the USSR, France, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechoslovakia.

French scientists are fully satisfied with cooperation with their Soviet colleagues, Jacques Soustelle, director of the Toulouse space research centre, told TASS correspondent Yuriy Korolyov. He said that French scientists were interests in broadening further Soviet-French cooperation in space exploration. The new joint Soviet-French space flight will became its next stage. In view of this flight, French specialists plan to draw up jointly with Soviet scientists a large-scale research programme.

## U.S. BEGINS 'PROVOCATIVE' EXERCISES OFF LIBYA

PM121433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Threat of Intervention"]

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Mar -- JANA news agency has reported that the aircraft carrier America and 10 other U.S. Navy warships have left the East coast of the United States for the Mediterranean. It is expected, the agency continues, that on 20 March, together with the other 30 U.S. ships deployed there, including the aircraft carriers Saratoga and Coral Sea, they will begin maneuvers off Libya's shores.

As is well known, this will be the third provocative show of strength this year by the Pentagon in the vicinity of the territorial waters of the Jamahiriyah aimed at intimidating the Libyan people and compelling the country's leadership to renounce its principled anti-imperialist course in the international arena.

## LIBYAN TRADE FAIR CHIEF WELCOMES SOVIET 'SUPPORT"

PM121441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by APN correspondent E. Aslanyan: "Libya Is Not Alone"]

[Text] Tripoli -- An international industrial trade fair has opened in the capital of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The Soviet Union is a traditional participant in it. This time our exhibition includes more than 700 exhibits.

Muhammad al-Qadi, general director of the Tripoli fair, spoke about its aims and tasks in an interview with APN's correspondent.

"Above all," Al-Qadi said, "we set the aim of familiarizing people with advanced technology and innovations in various sectors of industry and agriculture -- which will make it possible to take the experience of developed countries into account and to use it in the Libyan economy. In the Soviet pavilion, as always, there is a lot of interesting equipment -- which attests to the USSR's high level of economic development.

"Today the problem of peace is more acute than ever," Muhammad al-Qadi went on to say. "In my view, this was the most important topic discussed at the 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow. We in Libya followed the work of the congress attentively. The congress materials attest that the USSR will continue to advocate the development of friendly ties with liberated countries and will promote their economic and political independence and the development of their culture, education, and scientific and technical progress.

"Our plans for the future," al-Qadi said in conclusion, "can be understood from the Libyan exhibits. We intend to develop industry, agriculture, housing construction, and to improve the education and health care systems. For this we need peace and the support of friends."

## GULF COUNTRIES CALL FOR END TO IRAN-IRAQ WAR

PM121431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by own correspondent V. Shevchenko: "Conference in Riyadh"]

[Text] Kuwait -- The continuing intensive armed clashes on the Iran-Iraq front are giving rise to serious concern in the Persian Gulf countries.

The need for the peaceful settlement of the conflict was emphasized at an extraordinary conference, held in Riyadh, of the foreign ministers of the member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC], which includes Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates. GCC General Secretary 'Abdallah Bisharah urged the international community to galvanize efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war. At the same time, the conference participants declared their determination to oppose any foreign military interference in the GCC member countries' affairs.

The breath of this Iran-Iraq war is being felt acutely in Kuwait because combat operations are taking place a few kilometers from the Kuwaiti border, protection of the country's sea and airspace has been strengthened; enhanced combat readiness has been introduced in the Army. Realizing that the continuation of this armed conflict would profit only those forces which would like to establish their control over the oil-rich and strategically important Persian Gulf region, the Kuwaiti Government has repeatedly appealed for an end to military operations and the speediest settlement of the conflict.

## ALIYEV MEETS WITH SYRIAN PARTY OFFICIALS

PM111059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 86 Second Edition p 4

[Text] Geydar Aliyev, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, had a meeting in the Kremlin on 7 March with the delegation of the Ba'th Party of Syria, who had attended the 27th CPSU Congress. The delegation includes A. Al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary, and S. Atari and V. Tannus, members of the party leadership.

The Syrian delegates said that they were taking home with them the brightest impressions of the work of the congress and its spirit of innovation and high exactingness. They stressed that the congress and the programme for the accelerated development of Soviet socialist society and the strategy of peace efforts charted by it were exceptionally important to the struggle of all the peoples against imperialism and the war danger, for the prevention of thermonuclear catastrophe, for international security, for national independence and progressive development.

A. Al-Ahmar said that the leadership of the Syrian Arab Republic attached fundamental importance to the further expansion of friendly Soviet-Syrian Relations.

The Soviet side expressed gratitude to the Ba'th leadership for sending a representative delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress and stressed the invariable line of the CPSU and the Soviet Government for broadening cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria in different fields, between the CPSU and the Ba'th Party and between the Soviet and Syrian peoples. The meeting passed in a cordial atmosphere.

## KUWAITI TIES SAID 'COOPERATION BETWEEN EQUALS'

LD112354 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Commentary by station observer Viktor Yuriyev: "The Soviet Union and Kuwait: An Example of Cooperation Between Equals"]

[Text] 11 March marks the 23d anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait. Soviet-Kuwaiti relations have developed successfully during those years on the basis of equality of rights, mutual respect for the interests of the two peoples, and the cause of guaranteeing international peace and security.

This fact is always pointed out by the two sides. The visit to the Soviet Union in November 1964 by Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah who was then deputy prime minister and is at present the amir of Kuwait was an excellent incentive. As a result of this visit, in February 1965 an agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed and in March 1967 an agreement on cultural cooperation was signed. In the following years several other agreements on cooperation were signed between the Soviet Union and Kuwait. During those years our countries have regularly exchanged visits at the level of ministers; deputy ministers; delegations of representatives of public circles', and men of science, culture and religion; as well as parliamentary delegations.

The successful development of Soviet-Kuwaiti relations is based on agreement of the standpoints on the struggle for strengthening international peace and security, and for the rights of all the peoples to free and independent development.

This is affirmed by the fact that the Kuwaiti leadership always supports Soviet peace initiatives in foreign policy and is evident to a great extent in Kuwait's reaction to the 25 January statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. As an example, the Kuwaiti press pointed out that Western propaganda cannot this time drown the Soviet initiative as long as the new Soviet proposals show a realistic way for the achievement of the common aim -- the establishment of peace and security in the whole world.

Kuwait also highly values the USSR's aid and support to the just causes of the Arab peoples and their struggle against the policy of the Israeli aggressors and their American protectors in order to achieve a durable and just peace in the Middle East. The Kuwaiti Government supported the Soviet proposal for an international conference in which the collective efforts of the concerned parties will be concentrated on achieving a comprehensive settlement in the region.

The Soviet Union, for its part, looks with full understanding at the efforts of Kuwait and the other GCC countries to turn the Gulf region into a region of peace and security, and for speeding up a political settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Our country firmly supports the inalienable right of Kuwait and the other countries of the region to manage their own resources freely and without foreign interference, and to guarantee the security of the Gulf region. It can be said with all confidence that this firm standpoint of the Soviet Union and the example of its cooperation on the basis of equality in rights with Kuwait contributed to a large extent to the establishment of diplomatic relations last fall between the Soviet Union and the Sultanate of Oman, and the United Arab Emirates.

The continuously expanding relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait are opening new opportunities, and this good sign was strengthened last January when a high-level military delegation led by Army General Govorov visited Kuwait. Also, Minister of Oil and Industry Khalifah al-Sabah visited the Soviet Union, and during the Soviet-Kuwaiti talks, the two sides expressed mutual satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries, and planned ways to extend and deepen them.

At the time of the celebration of the 23d anniversary of diplomatic relations, Soviet citizens express their conviction that cooperation on the basis of equal rights between the Soviet Union and Kuwait will continue in its fruitful development.

## PALESTINE OFFICIAL SUPPORTS USSR MIDEAST PROPOSALS

LD072106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Statement by Sulayman an-Najjab, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Palestine -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Many of you probably heard my speech at the congress. Once again I would like to draw your attention to the explosive situation in the Middle East. Washington attaches great importance to this region in its aggressive strategic alliance concluded with Israel and directed against national patriotic forces. The objective of this alliance is not to permit a just settlement of the Palestinian people's national problem and to subject the entire area to American military and political domination. In such circumstances the Communist Party of Palestine is resolutely defending our people's right to a motherland and the creation of an independent state. We fully support the Soviet proposals on settling the Middle East conflict, which is centered around the Palestinian problem. We also advocate the convening of an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all concerned parties including the PLO.

## LEBANON'S JUMBLATT ON MIDDLE EAST ISSUES

LD112343 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1956 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Interview with Walid Jumblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon during the 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow; by commentator Farid Seyful-Mulyukov on "The World Today" program -- date not given; Jumblatt answers in Arabic with superimposed translation]

[Text] [Seyful-Mulyukov] During the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, I spoke with Walid Jumblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon.

The Political Report at the congress spoke about flashpoints of war danger and the need to activate the collective search for ways of settling conflict situations, in particular in the Middle East. Lebanon is now such a hot spot on the planet, and has been since 1975. What can you say about this?

[Jumblatt] Lebanon is part of the Middle East and when we speak about the Middle East then we constantly return to the Palestinian problem. I consider that until the Palestinian problem is resolved a just and lasting peace cannot be achieved in our region. Israel continues to occupy part of southern Lebanon. Recently it again stepped up its armed attack on the inhabitants of villages in southern Lebanon. Tel Aviv also continues to stir up the internal Lebanese crisis, working actively with right-wing extremist forces in our country.

However, we must look to the future and offer persistent opposition to the expansionist plans of Israel and try to achieve national agreement between the opposing groups in Lebanon. There exists a great danger of a division of Lebanon. This division could start in our country and end in the Persian Gulf.

We need to exert all efforts to end the senseless armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. All patriotic forces in the Arab world must unite their efforts for the future in order to prevent a deepening of our division. This division is sustained by the war in the Persian Gulf.

## U.S., FRENCH INVOLVEMENT IN CHAD REPORTED

PM121635 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS reports under the general heading "Chad: Expansion Continues"]

[Text] Algiers, 11 Mar -- The Reagan administration is clearly intent on using the Chad conflict to carry out its own expansionist schemes in Africa, the Algerian weekly REVOLUTION AFRICAINE writes. Following France, which began operation "Hawk," the code name for the armed invasion of Chad, the United States has also interfered in that African country's affairs by deciding to give large-scale military assistance to the Ndjamena regime.

U.S. Air Force planes are already supplying the Habre troops with weapons and equipment worth, it is estimated, a total of between $6 and 10 million, the weekly notes. The U.S. interference in Chad is not limited to military supplies. The Pentagon has begun vigorous intelligence activity in this part of Africa using its eavesdropping and spy satellite system.

Paris, 11 Mar -- The French troops stationed in Chad are ready at any moment to engage in combat operations if a threat emerges to the Hissein Habre regime's position, LE MONDE points out. Continuous communications are maintained between operation "Hawk" headquarters and Paris. The Elysee Palace, which has to give the order to go into battle should the need arise, receives minute-by-minute information on the development of the Chad situation, the newspaper writes.

According to a statement by a Transitional Government of National Unity [GUNT] spokesman in Paris, French troops have already taken part in fighting against GUNT forces in the region of the population centers of Oum Chalouba and Kalait using aircraft, tanks, and heavy guns.

## ARTICLE DERIDES 'DE JURE' ENDING OF RSA EMERGENCY

PM101607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 86 Second Edition p 7

[Article by Sergey Demidov: "Pretoria's 'Emergency' Trick"]

[Text] President of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) P. Botha and Minister of Law and Order (racist law and order) L. le Grange, to the publicity accompaniment of Pretoria propaganda, have signed a "proclamation" abolishing the state of emergency that the government introduced last July in many of the country's administrative regions.

The state of emergency was declared for the purpose of cruelly suppressing antiracist unrest. In accordance with this, police "security forces" and army subunits thrown into "pacifying" African ghettos were granted unlimited "rights" to bring terror and violence to participants in actions against apartheid. As a result, over the past 7 months approximately 800 more people have been killed in the RSA and 8,000 have been put behind bars.

During the last few days the South African potentates have repeatedly talked about an "improved situation" and a "lessening of tension" in the country due to the harsh repressive measures taken. It is precisely this that they use to explain their decision to abolish the state of emergency. However, this "goodwill" step by Pretoria is nothing more than an "emergency" trick. The state of emergency has only been lifted de jure. It is still de facto in effect.

It is no accident that, as Le Grange has announced, vital addenda will be introduced into the so-called "security laws" in the immediate future. After these "final touches," as is apparent from disclosures by certain highly placed racist cutthroats dressed in police uniform, these "laws" on lawlessness will become the new "mandate" for total violence in relation to those fighting to create a united, democratic society in the RSA. Even in the opinion of fugures from the "liberal" opposition Progressive Federal Party (white), the government thereby "intends to introduce an undeclared state of siege throughout the country's territory."

At the same time, Pretoria turns a blind eye to the murders of blacks perpetrated by certain "vigilante groups" which "rank and file" racists have formed at local level. These are basically semimilitary formations of white "volunteer" members of punitive groups. Under the slogan of "Defending white interests" they bring mob rule to bear on Africans.

The racist chiefs' maneuver has met with a positive response across the ocean. In Washington's corridors of power Pretoria's propagandist move was highly appreciated, and immediately loud noises were made about "moves" in the RSA in the direction of "democracy." In this connection African observers assume that the regime's trick was coordinated in advance with the American Administration. And this is no surprise. While protecting U.S. "vital interests" in the south of the African Continent, the White House remains loyal to its friendship with the racists, who have enthusiastically taken their place in the train of "neoglobalism" -- the doctrine of global international brigandage.

RSA democratic forces are not giving up the fight. Contrary to the racists' assurances, the national movement to eliminate the shameful system of racial oppression is not weakening. Pretoria's tricks can delude no one.

## COMMENTARY DISCUSSES SOLUTION OF NAMIBIA ISSUE

MB071931 Moscow In Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 7 Mar 86

[(Yurgeney) Stipanov commentary]

[Text] In Geneva, on 6 March, talks were held between officials of the United States and the USSR on the problems of southern Africa. During these talks, the USSR noted the urgent need to resolve issues that cause friction among governments in the region and also called for the speedy resolution of the Namibian independence question.

(Yurgeney) Stipanov, commenting on these issues, says the solution to the Namibian independence issue includes two parts. First, imperialism must be eradicated from Africa. Second, there must be immediate action to diffuse the explosive situation in southern Africa.

The requirements for Namibian independence are well-documented in UN Security Council Resolution 435. What is essential is that South Africa's troops be withdrawn from Namibian territory and all armed combat cease, then internationally monitored free and fair elections should be held.

Resolution 435 was approved in 1978 but has as yet not been implemented. Why is that? The racist South African regime, supported by the U.S. Administration, has blocked the way of implementing the Security Council's resolution and until now there has been no way around this issue.

President Botha of South Africa recently told parliament in Cape Town that the Pretoria regime proposes that 1 August be set as the date for the start of the implementation of the Namibian independence plan, provided that Cuban troops have by then withdrawn from Angola. While on one hand it appears that naming a date for the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia is imminent, it seems on another that there is yet much resistance from a group that seeks to keep Namibia under South African domination. President P.W. Botha's statements were, in fact, designed to cause an impasse. South Africa wishes to appear as a prime mover in resolving the problems of southern Africa peacefully and in the process shift the blame on Angola for any further delays to Namibian independence.

President Botha's statements have aroused widespread interest, but the international community's reaction is that South Africa is again employing more gimmicks to keep Namibia under its domination.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has stated that South Africa's statements are unacceptable and that the Namibian independence issue should not be sidetracked from UN Security Council Resolution 435 provisions.

Washington has not escaped criticism on the Namibian issue. At the international conference on peace and security in southern Africa in Arusha, Tanzania, delegates noted that U.S. foreign policy on Africa is the one retarding Namibian independence.

SOVIET WOMEN, WINNIE MANDELA EXCHANGE GREETINGS

MB0810572 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] A TASS reporter has telephoned Mrs Winnie Mandela, an ardent antiapartheid activist, in South Africa. The reporter conveyed the greetings of Soviet women to Mrs Mandela on the occasion of the international women's solidarity day observed on 8 March.

In reply, Mrs Winnie Mandela thanked the Soviet women for their kind gesture. She pointed out that the achievements of Soviet women had clearly demonstrated what can be accomplished in a free society, devoid of capitalist exploitation. Once again, she thanked the Soviet women for their solidarity and support for the African women in South Africa, where racial oppression is still rampant. The women's leage in South Africa is an organization bent on destroying the illegal apartheid regime, Mrs Winnie Mandela concluded.

ECONOMIC AID CONTRACTS SIGNED WITH SEVERAL STATES

LD112315 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- The TASS economic and foreign trade service reports: The documents signed between the USSR and Guinea-Bissau in Moscow the other day on the development of trade and economic cooperation provide for the collaboration of organizations in the two countries in the construction of a number of economic projects in that African country, in particular, cooperation in building agricultural and power industry projects.

It is planned to build with the USSR's technical assistance another diesel power station in Guinea-Bissau to supply electricity to the city of Bissau, a TASS correspondent was told at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Earlier, several diesel power stations were built in the republic with the participation of Soviet organizations, in particular in Bissora, Farima and Caxeu. All of them are fitted out with equipment bearing the "made in the USSR" trade mark.

The Soviet "Technostrojexport" foreign trade assosication has signed a number of contracts with its Angolan partners for the supply to that country of building industry equipment and materials for use in transport construction, in particular in the construction of bridges. On top of that, it is planned to supply Soviet equipment for Angolan state building organization.

The Soviet Union is to supply Mozambique with machinery and equipment for coal industry projects. A contract to this effect has been signed between the Soviet "Tsvetmet-promexport" foreign trade association and Mozambican organizations. The equipment is intended for use in open strip coal mine [word indistinct] being built in Mozambique by organizations of the two countries.

Several contracts have been signed between the Soviet "Technostrojexport" association and its partners in the Seychelles. Under the contracts the USSR is to supply to that country, among other things, construction equipment, technology, materials, including cement and others.

Apart from that a contract has been signed, according to which a team of Soviet specialists in the field of construction and operation of construction industry equipment is to be sent to the Seychelles to give assistance to that country in the operation and effective use in construction of economic projects of various Soviet-made building equipment.

## ANGOLAN TRADE UNION LEADER LAUDS SOVIET AID

PM121535 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Mar 86 p 3

[Interview with Pascoal Luvualu, member of the Politburo of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and general secretary of the National Association of Angolan Workers, by S. Mushkaterov under the heading "Friendship and Solidarity" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] The foreign guests at the 27th CPSU Congress included Pascoal Luvualu, member of the Politburo of the MPLA -- Party of Labor and general secretary of the National Association of Angolan Workers. TRUD correspondent S. Mushkaterov met him and asked him to answer a few questions.

[Mushkaterov] How do you evaluate Soviet-Angolan trade union relations?

[Luvualu] I dare to say that the very best relations have been established between our trade unions. They are relations of friendship and solidarity which are based on the principles of proletarian internationalism. Soviet worker organizations give the most multifaceted aid to the Angolan trade union movement and to our people as a whole. This relates to cadre training, and trade union cadres in particular, and also material assistance. Also of great significance for us is political and moral support. We were aware of this support earlier, when we were struggling against colonialism, and we are aware of it now that international reaction has taken up arms against us.

## ANGOLA CHARGES U.S. INTRUSION IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

LD091622 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Luanda, March 9 TASS -- The Reagan administration is pursuing a policy of open interference in the home affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, says the statement issued here by the Angolan Government. Washington has ultimately thrown away all norms of morality and international law and is increasing aid to the terrorist UNITA gangs. Thus, the USA is demonstrating its intention to preserve the dangerous seat of tensions in southern Africa.

The United States, which openly banks on UNITA, stresses the document shares responsibility for the crimes perpetrated by bandits against the Angolan people. Assistance by UNITA is at the same time also assistance to the Pretoria racists, who are doing their utmost to destabilise the situation in the People's Republic of Angola, to protract decolonisation of Namibia. The Angolan Government considers inadmissible any aid to the RSA, U.A. member-country violating the rules and resolutions of that organisation, a country whose government is waging war against its own people and kindling tensions in the region. Under these conditions the Angolan Government declares that the Reagan administration, which gives planned and systematic support for the racist Pretoria regime, cannot be trusted and act as a go-between in resolving the problems of southern Africa. It is the U.N. secretary-general, who is to ensure the holding of talks on peace and security in the region and on the granting of independence to Namibia.

The statement categorically refutes "new proposals on Namibia" by South African President Pieter Botha, who was again trying to link the granting of independence to that territory withdrawing Cuban troops from the People's Republic of Angola. The presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola, the statement stresses, has nothing to do with decolonisation of Namibia. They arrived here in accordance with the agreement between the governments of the People's Republic of Angola and Cuba for aid to Angola in defence against a racist aggression. These troops threaten neither the Republic of South Africa nor other countries.

The Angolan Government, the statement says, reiterates its preparedness to search for ways for a just and long-term settlement of the problems of Southern Africa. The Angolan people wishes peace, and is convinced that the situation in the region cannot be settled through military and political diktat.

## CPSU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF ANC'S MABHIDA

PM121405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the South African Communist Party Central Committee and African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa National Executive Committee

Dear Comrades! Please accept our profound condolences in connection with the untimely death of Moses Mabhida, general secretary of the South African Communist Party and member of the ANC of South Africa National Executive Committee. Moses Mabhida was an eminent figure of the African and international communist, workers, and national liberation movement, a convinced Marxist-Leninist and staunch fighter against imperialism and racism and for world peace. A sincere friend of the Soviet Union, he constantly strove to strengthen the solidarity of the South African and Soviet peoples. The bright memory of Moses Mabhida will always live in Soviet people's hearts.

The CPSU Central Committee

GORBACHEV, CASTRO HOLD 'CORDIAL' TALKS

LD121445 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- Today Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting with Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, who is currently in Moscow on his way home. Their conversation was characterized by mutual understanding and cordiality.

REPORTAGE ON SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION'S VISIT

Departs Moscow

PM121432 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed byY.Ya. Vagris, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Ecuador on 10 March, on an official visit at the invitation of Ecuador's national congress. The delegation comprises USSR Supreme Soviet deputies V.V. Gnatyuk, A.S. Ivanov, and L.N. Nersesyan. The delegation will also pay an official visit to Venezuela at the invitation of that country's parliament. The delegation was seen off at the airport by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and by other officials. The sendoff party included Ildegar Perez Segnini, Venezuelan ambassador to the USSR.

Meetings in Peru

LD121204 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Lima March 12 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Jan Vagris, deputy president of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, en route to Ecuador and Venezuela, paid a visit to Luis Negreiros, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Peruvian congress. Conversing with the delegation, Negreiros spoke highly of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress. He noted the commonality of the positions of Peru and the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace, disarmament and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe and against the "star wars" plans. The president of the Chamber of Deputies voiced support for Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal on the establishment of a comprehensive international security system.

Negreiros noted particularly the importance of the Soviet Union's stand on the foreign indebtedness of the developing countries. As he put it, that stand testified to the Soviet people's solidarity with the peoples of those countries, in particular, in Latin America, in their just struggle for the settlement of the acute problem of foreign indebtedness.

GORBACHEV SENDS MESSAGE TO ARGENTINE ENVOY

LD121227 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received Federico Bravo, Argentina's ambassador to the USSR, and handed him a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the heads of state and government of six countries (Argentina, Greece, Indian, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden). The message is a reply to the address the text of which was conveyed by the Argentine ambassador at their instructions to Mikhail Gorbachev on March 6.

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT AGAINST U.S. AID TO CONTRAS

LD101323 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 10 TASS -- Belisario Betancur, president of Colombia, one of the founders of the Contadora Group which seeks to settle the situation in Central America with the help of talks has described plans of the Reagan administration on granting gangs of the "contras" a 100-million-dollar "subsidy" as a mistake that will not lead to anything good. He stressed in an interview with THE WASHINGTON POST that the whole of Latin America did not like Reagan's intention. In his opinion, the U.S. should resume talks with the Nicaraguan Government and not try to overthrow it.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ON U.S. 'IMMORAL' PROPAGANDA

LD131009 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Managua March 13 TASS -- President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua has described as illegal and immoral the propaganda campaign launched by the Reagan administration in a bid to secure new multi-million dollars allocations for the dirty war against the Nicaraguan people. Addressing a press conference in Managua after talks with Robert Carpio, vice-president of Guatemala, Ortega vigorously denounced the debates under way in the U.S. Congress on forms and methods of the further U.S. terrorist activity aimed at strangling the Nicaraguan revolution. The United States has no right whatsoever to decide the destiny of Nicaragua, Ortega pointed out.

BORGE ON U.S. 'AGGRESSIVE ACTIONS' IN NICARAGUA

LD071838 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Brasilia March 7 TASS -- The U.S. Administration invents all kinds of falsehoods in order to justify its aggressive actions against Nicaragua in the eyes of the American people, Tomas Borge, minister of the interior of Nicaragua, prominent figure in the Sandinist government, has stated at a press conference here. Thus, President Reagan went to the length of saying that Nicaragua would soon become a "Soviet missile base" threatening the U.S.

The anti-Nicaraguan campaign fanned up in the U.S. is needed by the U.S. Administration for forcing the Congress to authorize the rendering of assistance to the "contras" amounting to 100 million dollars. Some high-ranking officials of the U.S. Administration started gross blackmail and the psychological conditioning of the Congress. All this shows once again that the present U.S. leaders do not want to recognize the right of the Nicaraguan people to self-determination and openly challenge world public opinion.

Tomas Borge urged to do one's utmost for preventing a direct U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua. International solidarity is a tangible factor in the struggle of the Nicaraguan people for independence, he added.

DE LA MADRID ON INCREASED U.S. PRESSURE IN MEXICO

LD130002 Moscow TASS in English 2215 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Mexico City March 13 TASS -- Throughout its history Mexico has been waging a hard struggle in defence of independence and sovereignty in the face of aggression from the north. The Mexicans have countered the U.S. strength by patriotism and by love of freedom. This has ensured the existence of the Mexican nation and helped to retain political and economic independence, stated President Miguel de la Madrid.

Addressing the members of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) in the city of Tlascala, the head of state has emphasized that it is essential to enlist the efforts of all the patriotic forces to uphold national sovereignty in the present difficult-to-Mexico period when Washington's pressure on the country has increased immeasurably.

## EL-SALVADOR'S HANDAL ON U.S. INTERFERENCE

LD012057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Statement by Jorge Shafik Handal, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador on the situation in El Salvador to an unidentified correspondent; date and place not given -- recorded in Spanish with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Interference of the United States affects all spheres of life and activities in El Salvador society, determining both foreign and home policies of the country and deciding the fate of thousands of Salvadoran people. I will cite some concrete facts. Since January 1981, the U.S. Government has rendered more than $2.5 billion worth of economic and military aid to the regime. There is an enormous number of U.S. advisers, who of late have been directly involved in hostilities against patriots. For example, a few days ago, two of these advisers, who were officers of the U.S. Army were killed in the Morazan Department. All state institutes and organizations of the country are constantly under the watchful eye of the CIA. The U.S. Embassy in El Salvador has personnel specially trained for that purpose and an enormous budget for staging subversive activities at its disposal. Naturally, this state of affairs gives rise to just anger of Salvadorans.

I feel obliged to note that a significant growth in the military aid to the regime is now taking place. Americans modernized the regime's Air Force by boosting its combat power and immediately used the new aircraft and helicopters in operations for pacifying the population. Washington, therefore, is attempting to use new methods in conducting an old policy, a policy of terror. It leads hundreds or even thousands of people to their death but still fails to achieve its purpose. On the contrary, the guerrilla movement expands tangibly every day.

As you know, successes of the patriotic forces forced the regime to come out for its first meeting with the patriotic movement in 1984. A threatening call was sent from Washington, however, and the puppet government severed the dialogue. We see no other way out in this situation short of strengthening the struggle. In 1981, only five departments of the country were involved in military activities of the patriots; now they are underway in 13 out of 14 departments. We still are, however, continuing to search for a political solution to the problem, and we are confident in the fact that no matter how long the struggle, it will be crowned with success.

## UN ENVOY ASSAILS CHILEAN HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

LD112336 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Geneva March 11 TASS -- The violation of human rights in Chile sparks concern of the world community, said D. Bykov, a representative of the U.S.S.R. Speaking at the 42nd session of the U.N. Human Rights Commission, he said that tens of thousands of Chileans had perished since the military coup was staged in that country in September 1973.

Politically-motivated assassinations, abduction of people, arbitrary arrests and torture are widely practiced in Chile, Bykov emphasized. Pinochet is kept in power due to all-round assistance on the part of Washington. The United States should withdraw support for the Chilean dictatorship. This is demanded by the public at large. The Chilean people should decide their destiny independently.

The General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and other U.N. bodies stand for putting a stop to repression and persecution in Chile and for immediate restoration of the rights and freedoms of the Chilean people, the Soviet representative said.

COMMUNIST JOURNAL VIEWS CHILE'S MILITARY SPENDING

LD121317 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Buenos Aires March 12 TASS -- During the past 12 years Chile has been topping the list of Latin America's heaviest spenders on the maintenance of the war machine and repressive agencies. This conclusion has been drawn by the journal PRINCIPIOS, the theoretical organ published by the Communist Party of Chile underground. According to the journal, the junta's spending for the purpose puts a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working people of Chile, whose foreign indebtedness is close to 23 billion dollars. The junta has spent for military purposes more than 5 billion dollars since 1973, when the Popular Unity government was overthrown in a bloody coup. This money, the jounal says, has enabled the dictator to unleash the harshest repression of the Chilean people in the history of the country.

Pinochet has used those funds not only to equip the Army with modern weapons but also to build an abominable police machine, a system of secret prisons and concentration camps, and also to persecute and assassinate opponents of the regime at home and abroad.

The journal believes that the militarist and repressive policy pursued by the undemocratic junta is only playing into the hands of the United States. U.S. imperialism has every reason to be pleased with Pinochet. The dictator is doing it an invaluable service by keeping the Chilean people under control and enabling American monopolies to plunder with impunity the economy of the country. In addition, it buys huge quantities of weaponry from the U.S. military-industrial complex.